

GREAT BRITAIN ILLUSTRATED:

A SERIES OF ORIGINAL VIEWS

FROM DRAWINGS BY

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WITH

DESCRIPTIONS BY THOMAS MOULE.

“What a goodly prospect spreads around,
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glittering towns, and gilded streams,—
Happy Britannia!”

THOMSON.

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PREFACE.

THE production of this Volume of topographical illustration, has been attended with considerable expense, having cost the Publisher more than SIX THOUSAND POUNDS. It was an attempt to advance the liberal arts, by giving an extensive circulation to a selection of interesting views of Great Britain, which, by comparison, will be found not inferior to similar subjects, published only a few years ago, at six, or eight times the price. To account for its extraordinary cheapness, it may be mentioned, that if the Views had been engraved on *copper* instead of *steel*, it would have required a sale of all the impressions *three* plates could furnish, to defray the expense incurred in preparing *one*.

The descriptions accompanying the Views have been compiled with care, and are introduced to convey some idea of the character of the scenery, as well as of the history and antiquities, so far as the limits would allow. It was seldom necessary to enter into minute de-

tail, and the reader may be assured, that nothing is advanced upon those subjects, which will not be found to rest on competent authority. The work embraces an extensive range of subjects, many of which have particularly engaged the public attention, as connected with the present flourishing state of art, literature, and commerce.

This volume being now brought to a close, it becomes the duty of all engaged in its production, to return their sincere thanks for the very liberal support afforded to their exertions during its progress, and to express their hope, that universal satisfaction has been given to its numerous patrons.

86, *Fleet Street*, October 9, 1830.

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GREAT BRITAIN ILLUSTRATED.

THE CITY OF LINCOLN.

SOUTH-EAST VIEW.

LINCOLN is situated on the side of a high hill, which slopes with a steep descent on the south, where the river Witham flows at its base. This river is navigable, and falls into the sea at Boston Deep, the great bay between Lincolnshire and Norfolk.

The Cathedral, the pride and glory of the city, possesses a situation of commanding eminence; it covers the summit of the hill, and rises in three lofty towers which were originally surmounted by spires: the centre spire, higher than Salisbury, was blown down in 1547, and the spires of the two western towers were removed in 1808. The Round Tower, 300 feet to the top of the pinnacles, exceeds in height any tower in the kingdom, rising from the centre of the church and not having a spire. It is a conspicuous object at the distance of twenty miles.

The east end of the Cathedral is seen to great advantage. The principal window at this end, was most probably the first of such large dimensions ever erected in England, none at least exist now of so great a size and so early a date. Of all the ancient edifices of this description remaining in the kingdom, no one deserves the attention of a curious enquirer more than this; a great part is of Anglo-Norman architecture, while the nave and transepts exhibit a very fine example of the lancet or acutely-pointed style. The great western front was built by Bishop Remisius, and finished by Hugh Burgundus.

In 1254, Bishop Lexington added five arches beyond the upper transept. The central tower and choir were the work of Bishop Grosstete, and the whole structure was completed by Bishop D'Alderby in 1306. The Cathedral was repaired about 1780 by Esrey, at the expense of the Chapter; at the same time an improvement was made in the approaches to that part of the city, and a new market-house was afterwards erected. Lincoln chiefly consists of two large streets, through one of which passes the road to Boston from Newark, and through the other the road from Wragby to Louth. It has a great trade in corn and wool with Yorkshire, whence is obtained coal.

GREAT BRITAIN ILLUSTRATED.

LIVERPOOL.

GOREE BUILDINGS.

GOREE BUILDINGS, at the bottom of Water Street, were erected on the site of remarkably lofty and spacious warehouses, that were destroyed by a tremendous fire on the night of the 14th of September 1802, which consumed property estimated at more than £200,000 in value. The present very extensive range of buildings, in two divisions, are chiefly designed as storehouses for corn, and have for a basement a convenient arcade for transacting business in unfavourable weather. Between these warehouses and the river Mersey is St. George's Dock, which extends from the corner of St. Nicholas' Churchyard to Moor Street; and since its enlargement in 1823, comprises an area of 31,000 square yards. This Dock is chiefly occupied by West India Ships, but communicates by a basin at the north end with Princes Dock. On the west side of these Docks, towards the river, are stairs for the accommodation of passengers embarking by the numerous steam-vessels bound to North Wales, the Isle of Man, Scotland and Ireland; a mode of conveyance which has in no small degree increased the political and commercial importance of Liverpool.

Steam-boats are here also constantly plying to Birkenhead, Tranmere, Woodside, and Seacombe, on the opposite coast of the river, whence coaches start for Chester at stated hours every day.

St. Nicholas, or the old church, is seen at the extremity of the spacious quay in our view; the tower and spire of this church were rebuilt from a design by Harrison of Chester.

At high water, the river Mersey affords the most interesting prospects from the Parade, particularly if a westerly wind favours the arrival of the vast fleets destined to the port of Liverpool.



GREAT BRITAIN ILLUSTRATED

MANCHESTER.

THE COMMERCIAL ROOMS.

As a commercial and manufacturing town, Manchester has of late years become distinguished by its importance beyond any other in the kingdom. The liberal and public-spirited inhabitants having attained great opulence in consequence of their superior genius and industry, its public buildings, particularly the modern ones, are all erected on a proportionate scale of size and elegance.

This edifice, one of the principal ornaments of the town, is situated nearly in its centre, and was opened on the 2d of January 1809. The building was erected from designs by Harrison of Chester. It forms a bold semi-circular projection of the Doric order, correct in its proportion and pleasing in effect: the attic is enriched with panelled compartments sculptured with foliage in festoons. In the principal room, is a portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, with the following inscription: "Thomas Stanley, Colonel of the Royal Lancashire Militia, and one of the Representatives of this County. This portrait, presented to the Merchants and Manufacturers of Manchester, by Thomas Jackson and James Askers, Esqrs., is placed here as a testimony of regard, for the ability and zeal with which he has uniformly promoted the Commercial Interests of this town during eight successive Parliaments—1809."

Nearly adjoining the Commercial Rooms is the Post Office, which produces a very large revenue; Manchester being amongst all other towns only inferior in population to London and Glasgow, and still in a state of rapid progress. The trade of Manchester extends through every part of Europe. The Rivers, Irk, Medlock, and Irwell, together with several canals, afford great advantages of communication with all the towns and parts of Great Britain, and particularly with Liverpool, Hull, and London.

Besides its consequence in the commercial world, Manchester has been highly distinguished by its Literary and Philosophical Society, established in 1781. The *Memoirs*, or *Transactions*, of which body, hold a high rank in literature.

GREAT BRITAIN ILLUSTRATED

CHESHIRE.

EATON HALL.

This noble mansion, the principal seat of the Right Honourable Earl Grosvenor, stands about three miles south of the city of Chester, between the roads leading to Shrewsbury and Wrexham, in the midst of a beautiful park, watered by an inlet of the Dee. It commands a magnificent view, bounded by the Peckleton and Bickeron hills, and the high lands of the Lancashire Forest.

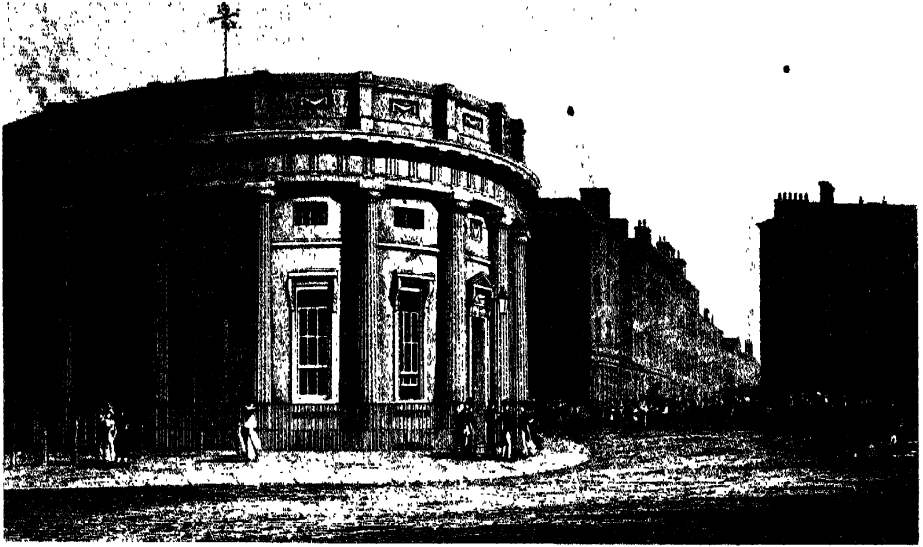
The edifice is entirely constructed of a fine white stone. It was commenced in 1802, and completed in 1815, from the designs of the late William Porden, Esq.; but is not formed upon the style of any kind of building, either castellated or conventional, or upon the domestic architecture of later date; nor indeed has the style of any period been exclusively attended to in the front of the architect.

The bold castellated architecture of the reign of Edward III. has been chiefly adopted for the exterior, where also is to be found the flat arch of the Tudor period, and other intermediate forms. The principal entrance is on the west front by a lofty porch, under which a carriage may set down at the steps of the Hall. The pavement of the Hall is travertine, and the roof grained with armoial bases at the junction of the ribs, opposite the entrance is a screen of five arches, supporting a gallery of communication to the different chambers on the north and south sides of the house. In the Hall are pictures of Cromwell dissolving the long Parliament, and the landing of Charles II. by West.

The Saloon is rectangular, thirty feet square. Three large windows are ornamented with painted glass, after designs by Tassie. The Dining room, at the southern extremity of the east front, has a window of five lights, and is about 50 feet by 25 in dimension.

The Drawing room, of the same dimensions as the Dining room, with the southern extremity of the east front, the saloon, and the hall, of the Grosvenor and Egerton families.

The Library is in the centre of the south front, where the entrance to the Drawing room is a grand arch, opening upon a terrace in the east front. The Library is a room of 50 feet by 25 in dimension, and is embellished with a fine collection of books, and a fine collection of



CARLISLE.

FROM THE SOUTH.

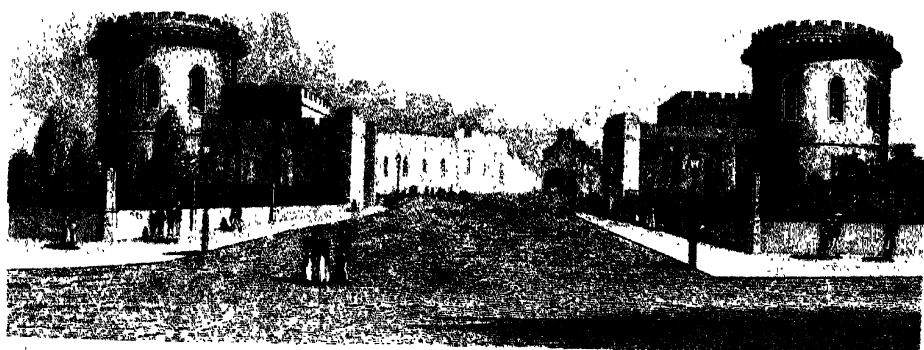
THIS ancient city is pleasantly situated on a gently rising ground in the midst of an extensive and very fertile plain; it is almost surrounded by the rivers Eden, Caldew, and Petteril. The principal street runs north and south between the English and Scottish gates. Our view from the south represents the buildings connected with the Assize Courts, erected under the direction of Robert Smirke, Esq. in 1810; the same architect designed the bridge of five arches, each 65 feet span, which was built here in 1812. The main street is broad and spacious, particularly towards its centre; from this street others branch off to the west, the finest of which is Abbey Street. The whole city presents an agreeable appearance, being more regular in its plan than others of the same antiquity generally are. The Castle stands on an eminence at the north-west extremity of the city; the citadel, or keep, is of square form, very lofty. The Castle was originally built in the reign of William II., but was repaired and enlarged under Richard III. From the summit of the Keep is a very extensive view, comprehending the greatest part of Cumberland, the Solway Frith, and the coast of Scotland. In all the transactions on the borders, the city of Carlisle was an important object, and became the scene of many interesting events. A parliament was held here by King Edward I. in 1298, after his victory at Falkirk, and Mary Queen of Scots was confined in the Castle some time after her landing at Workington in 1568; the very chambers occupied by the queen still remain.

The bishopric was established by King Henry I., previously to which, the Church was founded by Walter, deputy for King William II., and by him dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it belonged to a priory of Augustine Canons, the only episcopal chapter of that order in England, all others were Benedictine. The Cathedral Church, now generally called St. Mary's, was chiefly erected under the following bishops—Gilbert de Witton, 1353; Thomas de Appleby his successor, in 1363; and William de Strickland, bishop of Carlisle, from 1400 to 1419: but great part of the nave, transept, and tower, were destroyed in the civil wars under Cromwell. The choir has a beautiful window at the east end; and near the altar are two fine pictures presented by the Earl of Lonsdale, K. G. Recorder of the City.

WINCHESTER.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THIS city is situated in a valley watered by the Itchin, and surrounded by highly cultivated downs. It abounds with objects of historical interest and remarkable antiquity, having been the metropolis of the West Saxons. Here Egbert was crowned King of England in 827, as was Edward the Confessor in 1042; and it was here his mother Emma underwent, without injury, the ordeal of walking blindfold and barefoot over nine red hot plough-shares, placed at unequal distances in the Cathedral. The Cathedral, founded by the first Christian king of the Anglo-Saxons, is now dedicated to the blessed Trinity, before which, it had St. Swithun for a patron. The removal of his corpse from the churchyard to the choir being delayed by violent rains, gave rise to the adage, that whenever rain falls on his festival, 15th July, we shall have forty days' continuance of the same. The Church, first built, becoming ruinous, the present fabric was begun by Walceline Bishop of Winchester, in 1079; and the central tower and transept are of that date, but the nave, the finest in England, and longer than that of York, was rebuilt by William Edyngton, treasurer and chancellor to Edward III. This bishop was elected Archbishop of Canterbury on the decease of Islip, but he refused to accept the primacy, saying, "*Though Canterbury had the highest rack, yet Winchester had the deepest manger.*" The exterior of the choir and Lady Chapel, is of most beautiful workmanship of the 15th century. Henry III., surnamed of Winchester, was born, and frequently held his court here; but the royal residence was in a great measure removed to London, in the reign of his son Edward I. Henry IV. was married in Winchester Cathedral, to Joanna of Bretagne, by the venerable Bishop Wykeham, in 1401. Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII., was born here; and here Henry VIII. entertained the Emperor Charles V., during a week in 1522, when the celebrated round table was new painted: this is now deposited in the County Hall, once the chapel of the castle. The King's House, seen on the left of our view, was built by Sir Christopher Wren, at the command of King Charles II. in 1683, and had the king lived, was intended to have been the most stately edifice of the kind in England, but is now converted to barracks.



GREAT BRITAIN ILLUSTRATED.

OXFORD.

FROM CHRISTCHURCH MEADOWS.

FROM almost every point of view, Oxford presents a scene of architectural magnificence unrivalled in Great Britain; and the buildings, whatever may be their individual merits or defects, groupe with the happiest effect. In this view, from the banks of the Isis, Christchurch College, the largest in the University, forms a prominent object. The entrance tower, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, contains the Great Tom, celebrated in the catch, "Hark the bonny Christchurch Bells." Near it is Wolsey's great Hall, a striking object of grandeur, remarkable for its beautiful elevation, its spacious interior, and its highly ornamented roof. Over this building, in our view, rises the tower and spire of the Cathedral, anciently dedicated to St. Frideswide; but since King Henry VIII. established the bishopric at Oxford, styled Christchurch; part of the lands appropriated by Cardinal Wolsey to the maintenance of his College, was then allotted to the dean and chapter. The Cathedral, although possessing architectural peculiarities not uninteresting to an antiquary, is surpassed in its attractions by most of the other edifices of the University: its spire, attributed to Wolsey, has every appearance of having been constructed in the thirteenth century. The tower at the extremity of the view on the right, is that of Merton College Chapel: this is the oldest college in Oxford, and derives its name from the founder, Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, and Chancellor of England, in 1264. St. Mary's spire, the first on the left of Christchurch tower, and one of the principal architectural ornaments of Oxford, is more enriched with pinnacles and turrets, than any similar object in the kingdom; next to this is the spire of St. Aldate's; and near the last, the dome of the Ratcliff Library, a noble pile of building, completed in 1749, from a design by Gibbs, and said to have been his favourite work. At the extremity of our view, is the spire of All-Saints Church, built by Dr. Henry Aldrich, the accomplished Dean of Christchurch. This church, like many other of the public edifices of Oxford, is constructed of perishable stone; a circumstance that gives a pleasing effect in the eye of a painter to the whole, and serves to reconcile the incongruity of the various styles of architecture which are here assembled.

THE CITY OF DURHAM.

FROM SOUTH-WEST.

THE view here represented, from the banks of the Wear, fully displays the singularly romantic position of the Cathedral and Castle, which from their elevated situation form the most striking features of the picture. Looking up the Wear, in a south-westerly direction, these buildings rise with inconceivable majesty. The Cathedral of Durham, in point of site, stands unrivalled by any in the kingdom; and the entire church, except the additional transept to the east, being of Anglo-Norman architecture, remains conspicuous as the most perfect example of the splendour of that massive style. It is dedicated to St. Cuthbert; and was erected by William de Carilelpho about the year 1093, on a plan brought by him from France, where he was Abbot of St. Vincent's in Normandy. Other parts of this noble edifice were completed by his successors in St. Cuthbert's Patrimony, a name anciently given to the see, the bishops of which are Counts Palatine. The Gallilee, or Chapel at the western front, erected by Hugh Pudsey, about sixty years after the building of the Cathedral, contained the altar of St. Bede, one of the most eminent fathers of the English Church, whose talents and virtues have procured him the name of the Venerable Bede. The name of the chapel is derived from Gallilee, the most remote part of the Holy Land, and it is placed at the porch the most distant from the sanctuary.

The Castle, which overhangs the Wear near the bridge, was chiefly built by Bishop Hatfield, in the reign of Edward III.; parts however remain of the time of Henry VI. by Bishop Neville. The Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII., gallantly attended, was entertained for three days in Durham Castle, by Bishop Fox, when a splendid feast was given in the Great Hall of the Castle, on the 23d of July 1502. The princess was then on her way to Scotland, and the next year was married to James IV. at Edinburgh. Bishop Fox made great improvements in the Hall of the Castle; his badge, the pelican in her piety, still remains there. The keep of the Castle, said to be the work of Hatfield, and the most ancient part, was originally four stories in height, but only the shell remains, which stands on a mount.

During a vacancy in the bishopric, the keys of the Castle were formerly placed on St. Cuthbert's Shrine in the Cathedral.



NORTHUMBERLAND.

BAMBOROUGH CASTLE.

BAMBOROUGH CASTLE, situated about four miles south of Belford, on an almost perpendicular rock upon the sea-shore, is recorded as having been a fortress in very early times. It was in the possession of Robert Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, when it was besieged, and after much difficulty taken by William II. in 1095. The Castle continued in the hands of the crown till the reign of James I., who granted it to John Forster, Esq. Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, of Stene in Northamptonshire, and Bishop of Durham, having married Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Forster of Bamborough, purchased this estate, which in 1720 his lordship devised to trustees for various munificent and charitable purposes. The sunken rocks and shifting sands of this coast had been a terror to the mariner for ages, but under his lordship's will, Dr. Sharpe, then Archdeacon of Durham, fitted up the Keep of the Castle, a fabric of vast strength and magnitude, for the reception of suffering seamen, and of property which might be rescued from the fury of the deep. Regulations were also adopted both to prevent accidents on the coast, and to alleviate misfortunes when they had occurred. A nine-pounder, placed at the bottom of the great tower, gives signals to ships in distress, and in case of a wreck, announces the same to the Custom-House Officers and their servants, who hasten to prevent the wreck being plundered. In addition to which, during a storm, horsemen patrol the coast, and rewards are paid for the earliest intelligence of vessels in distress. A flag is always hoisted when any ship is seen in distress on the Fern islands or Staples; or a rocket thrown up at night, which gives notice to the Holy Island fishermen, who can put off to the spot when no boat from the main land can get over the breakers. Life-boats have been added to the establishment:

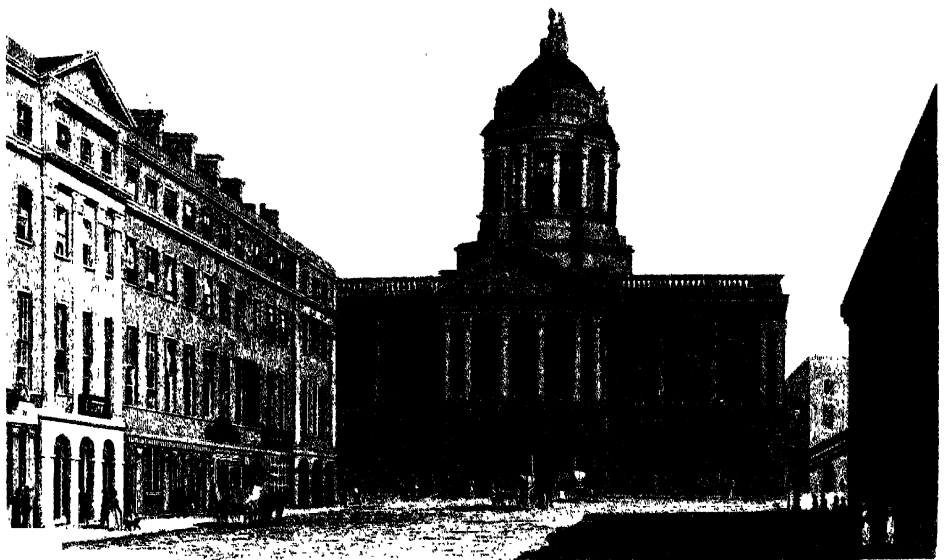
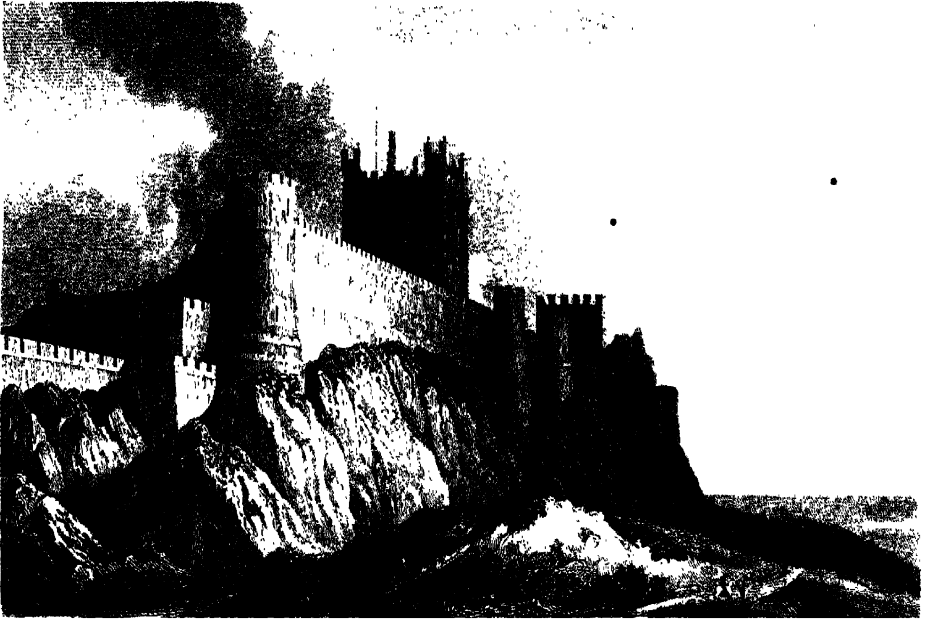
“ And Pity, at the dark and stormy hour
Of midnight, when the moon is hid on high,
Keeps her lone watch upon the topmost tower,
And turns her ear to each expiring cry.”

A boundless view of the ocean presents itself to the east from Bamborough Castle, spotted with small islands, having the Coquet Island on the south, and the Holy Island on the north.

LIVERPOOL.

THE TOWN-HALL, SOUTH FRONT.

THIS edifice, one of the finest of its kind in the kingdom, stands at the north end of Castle Street, a very spacious and beautiful street. It was originally constructed for an exchange in 1749, after designs by Wood of Bath, but was never used for that purpose. The whole of the interior being destroyed by fire in 1795, great alterations were afterwards made in the building, and it was then appropriated to offices for the general business of the Corporation; a mansion for the Mayor, and for assembly-rooms. As a specimen of civil architecture, this structure affords a striking example of the wealth and spirit of the opulent Corporation of Liverpool, whose resources have been employed in the improvement of the town to an extent scarcely credible. The principal entrance is by a noble portico of the Corinthian order on the south front facing Castle Street. The principal story of the building is raised on a rustic substructure, and is formed by a range of attached columns, and antæ, designed in a bold and masculine style; on the north front, where the principal alterations were made after the fire mentioned above, a projecting centre is adorned by a colonnade, surmounted by statues, emblematical of the four quarters of the globe. This front, in conjunction with the Exchange buildings, forms a noble quadrangle, in the centre of which is the monument to Nelson, designed by Matthew Wyatt, and completed in 1813. The Town Hall is surmounted by a light and elegant dome, crowned by a pedestal and statue of Britannia seated. From the gallery which surrounds this dome, is a most interesting panoramic view of the whole town and environs; Everton and Edge Hill on the east, the Cheshire shore on the west, and the Mersey in its course to the Irish Sea on the north. The entrance by the portico on the south front, opens upon a vestibule leading to the grand staircase immediately under the dome, which rises 106 feet above the pavement below. The suite of rooms on the principal story are adorned with a splendid collection of royal portraits, His Majesty George III., by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.; George IV. when Prince of Wales, by John Hoppner, R. A.; His Royal Highness the late Duke of York, K. G. by Thomas Phillips, R. A.; and His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence K. G., by M. A. Shee, R. A.



YORKSHIRE.

HOWDEN.

THIS town is situated upon an inlet of the river Ouse, and consists of two principal streets intersected by others; its noble church, the chief ornament of the town, and unquestionably one of the finest buildings in the county, is a remarkable specimen of the decorated style of ecclesiastical architecture. This edifice, of which we have given a south-east view, certainly deserved a better fate than has befallen it. The whole east end, comprising the ancient choir, is now a magnificent ruin; the chapter-house, of the same beautiful style, has been suffered to decay, and the conventual buildings have been converted to farm offices. The lofty tower, and west end, or nave, of the ancient church, are still used. It was founded in the year 1110, and was originally collegiate; but the present building was chiefly erected by Walter Skirlawe, Bishop of Durham, in the reign of Richard II. The Manor of Howden, granted by William the Conqueror to the Bishop of Durham, was seized by William Rufus, and conferred upon Alan, Earl of Richmond, his favourite. It did not however continue long alienated from the see of Durham, possession being restored by a charter of Henry I.

The bishop, retaining the manor with its privileges in his own hands, granted the church to the Monks of Durham.

In the year 1200, Bishop Philip de Poitiers obtained a licence from King John to hold a yearly fair at Howden; and, before the Reformation, the Bishops of Durham occasionally resided in the mansion, to which belonged gardens, granaries, and a park. Bishop Kirkham died here in 1260. Walter Skirlawe, Bishop of Wells, was translated to Durham in 1388, and continued bishop of this see for eighteen years; he nearly rebuilt the palace, and added to it a gate-house and a great hall, which in his time became a necessary appendage to every considerable manor-house. He died here in 1406; and there is still at Howden a traditionary stanza in commemoration of his munificence:

“ Bishop Skirlawe was good to his people,
He built a new school-house and heightened the steeple.”

The view from the tower of the church over the extensive flat which surrounds it, is almost without end.

WESTMORELAND.

KENDAL.

KENDAL, the largest town in the county, is situated on the River Ken, which flows rapidly through the fertile vallies of a tract of country that, after the conquest, was designated the Barony of Kendal, and was the reward of Ivo, or John, brother of the Earl of Anjou. His lineal descendant, William, steward of the household to Henry II. assumed the name of Lancaster, perhaps from the circumstance of being governor of Lancaster Castle. From this family the barony descended through the noble houses of Bruce and Ross to the Parrs; and a remnant of the castle, their residence, is on a hill opposite the town, on the east side of the river. Sir William Parr of Kendal having faithfully served King Edward IV. in his wars with France and Scotland, was created a knight of the garter. Catherine Parr, his grand-daughter, was born here, and became the last queen of Henry VIII.; her brother, Sir William Parr, was by that monarch created first Lord Parr of Kendal, and afterwards Earl of Essex and K. G. By Edward VI., he was raised to the dignity of Marquess of Northampton.

The town of Kendal became of importance at an early period, on account of its woollen manufactories. Special enactments relative to Kendal cloths bear date in the reign of Richard II., and again in that of Henry IV. The inhabitants advancing gradually in respectability and wealth, obtained a charter of incorporation from Queen Elizabeth, and another from James I., constituting a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four burgesses. The Town Hall, a prominent object in our view of the High Street, has been recently erected: its façade, of the Ionic order, is surmounted by a cupola. In Kendal church are several monuments of the Parr, Strickland, and Bellingham families; the ceiling of oak is unusually elegant in its decorations. Here are two bridges over the Ken, which, rising in the moors on the north of the town, falls into the sea at Morecombe Bay: the force, or fall, between Kendal and Levens Park, prevents navigation higher up than Milnthorpe, whence slates are exported to Liverpool, London, &c. By the Lancaster canal, trade with that town is facilitated. The mountains of the neighbourhood, in the immediate vicinity of the Cumberland Lakes, abound with grouse and moor-fowl of all descriptions.



BRIGHTON.

BRUNSWICK TERRACE.

THIS Terrace, consisting of a noble range of buildings at the western extremity of Brighton, is one of the most extensive improvements which has yet been completed in that rapidly increasing town. The situation is eminently beautiful, and its name not inappropriately derived from the reigning family. Honoured by the residence, and by the early notice of his present Majesty, Brighton has risen into great importance under the Royal presence and patronage. A decided taste for elegance in architecture marks peculiarly the reign of George the Fourth, and is displayed on most occasions in the variety of public improvements, carried into execution since his Majesty's accession, in every town of his dominions. This splendid Terrace, a great ornament to Brighton, evinces what may be produced by a unity of design in separate dwellings. Every one of the houses, which form the extensive range, is replete with domestic accommodation, and calculated for the residence of a gentleman's family; the whole are judiciously united by an architectural design which presents a continued elevation of the Corinthian order, rivalling, not only in dimension, the principal palaces in Europe. Brunswick Terrace was erected under the direction of Messrs. Wilds and Busby, architects, in the year 1826.

The south, or principal front of the Terrace, is open to the sea, a prospect of which the eye is seldom weary; while the beach immediately in front of the houses is the constant promenade of all the beauty and fashion amongst the visitors of Brighton, attracted by the mildness and salubrity of the sea-breezes, for which this town has been justly celebrated above all the maritime parts of the kingdom. The proximity of the metropolis renders Brighton most desirable as a summer residence, particularly to those whose occupations will not admit of a long absence from the capital.

MANCHESTER.

MARKET STREET.—CUNLIFFE'S BANK, &c.

THE architectural improvements of the opulent town of Manchester, which it is our object to illustrate, commenced about the year 1776, by widening some of the streets near the centre of the town; Old Millgate, Cateaton Street, and St. Mary's Gate, were the first altered; the present Exchange Street, was formed soon afterwards. The Exchange itself, which had not, for some time before, been used for its nominal purpose, was removed in 1792.

The houses represented in our view of Market Street, the principal street in the town, have all been rebuilt within the last five or six years. Messrs. Cunliffe and Brookes's Bank, a large building on the left hand, and a prominent object in the picture, was erected in the year 1827, by Messrs. Royle and Unwin, architects.

The cotton trade, an inconsiderable branch of commerce previously to the first enlargement of the streets of the town, had been greatly increased by the ingenious inventions of Sir Richard Arkwright: its subsequently rapid progress was chiefly owing to the energy and abilities of Sir Robert Peel, whose more recent improvements of the machines, conferred a greater degree of practical utility, by abridging the labour of manufacturing the various articles of commerce.

The great factories receive their motion from that valuable discovery the steam-engine, which consumes a vast quantity of coal: of this, Lancashire possesses an abundance, as well as plenty of pure water, a necessity of the first importance to the manufacturer. The energetic exertions of the principal inhabitants of Manchester, soon enabled them to produce superior articles, to accommodate the wants of most foreign nations; the effect of this vast addition to our export trade, conduces highly to the prosperity of this country, adding to our maritime strength an increasing number of ships required in a commercial intercourse of great extent.



WARWICKSHIRE.

ASTON HALL, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

DUGDALE, in his history of this county, describes Aston Hall as “a noble fabric, which for beauty and state, much exceedeth any in these parts.” The justice of this remark few will now dispute; but it must be remembered, that a time has been, when it was the fashion to depreciate houses of this style by the degrading term *Gothic*. Buildings of this character, strikingly pictorial in their general effect, are found to be better suited to our climate than the gloomy and expensive porticos of the Roman temples, which made a prominent feature of our domestic architecture during the eighteenth century. Aston Hall, if not one of the best, is a very fine example of the true old English style, and was also one of the last built. It was founded, in the year 1618, by Sir Thomas Holt, Baronet, a gentleman of great estimation in the county, and High Sheriff in the reign of Elizabeth. The mansion was seventeen years in building, not being entirely completed till the year 1635. Our view shows the principal front, seen to great effect through the avenue of trees in the Park, where the mansion produces an idea of grandeur and dignity. In plan, the edifice occupies three sides of a quadrangle, each side adorned with a lofty square tower; the whole built with deep red bricks, others of darker colour being disposed in chequered forms upon the walls. The large mullioned windows, quoins, and ornaments of the parapet, are of stone. The door-way is the only instance of a departure from the pure style; this is Roman Doric, but decorated with the arms of the founder—a shield, charged with two barrs, having in chief, a cross formy fitchy, motto “*Exaltavit Humiles*.” King Charles I. slept here, on two nights, previously to the battle of Edge Hill; the chamber where the king remained, during the approach of the Parliament army, is one of those usually shown to visitors. Several cannon balls were fired at the house during the course of the war, marks of one are very evident on the balusters of the massive staircase.

This very curious ancient mansion is now the residence of James Watt, Esq., son of the great inventor of our present steam-engine, a chief promoter of our national prosperity.

LANCASTER.

THE TOWN HALL.

THE principal front of this edifice, the Sessions-house of the county town, presented in our view, is by no means inelegant in its appearance. It consists simply of a Doric portico, surmounted by a lantern tower; the building, entirely of stone, was erected by the corporation of Lancaster, after the designs of Major Jarrat. The Doric order, extremely applicable to edifices of this description, is in this example after the Palladian manner, and the position of the tower, on the apex of the pediment, is not to be justified by reference to antiquity; but there is a boldness, and propriety, in the architecture of the portico, and an elegant gracefulness in the tower, consisting of an Ionic peristyle, that had been rarely surpassed.

The interior is commodious and well adapted for the purpose intended. The council-room is adorned by a full-length portrait of the gallant Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, presented to the corporation by the painter, Lonsdale, a native of this town. There is also a portrait of the Right Honourable William Pitt, painted by the same artist.

The building stands in the Market-place, nearly in the centre of the town, which in general consists of handsome well-built houses, of free-stone covered with slate: many being the residences of retired persons of independent fortune. The manufactures, carried on at Lancaster, are principally of coarse linens and sail-cloth: but the cabinet-makers of this town are highly celebrated for their ingenuity, and not only supply the north of England, but send large quantities of furniture of every description to the metropolis.

Lancaster sends two members to Parliament: the present are John Fenton Cawthorne, Esq. of Wyersdale Tower, and Thomas Greene, Esq.



YORKSHIRE.

THE PORT OF WHITBY.

THE town of Whitby, situated at the mouth of the River Eske, probably owes its rise to the famous Abbey of St. Hilda, the antique ruins of which remain on the southern cliff, a great height above the houses.

After the dissolution, the site of this religious foundation was granted to John Dudley, Viscount Lisle, K. G. one of the sixteen executors of Henry VIII., and at length one of the most powerful subjects in the kingdom. He soon afterwards sold it, and the lands passed in 1555 to Sir Richard Cholmley. To his descendant, Sir Hugh Cholmley, Whitby is much indebted for its flourishing prosperity; he erected an alum-work, and procured from King Charles II. a charter of privilege to the port. From this period the town has gradually risen to its present importance in a commercial point of view.

It occupies the opposite acclivities of the banks of the Eske, which divides the town into equal parts, connected by a curious drawbridge, which is shown in our view. The inner harbour is both capacious and secure, as well as easy of access, by means of the bridge constructed to draw up in the centre, thus vessels of 200 tons and upwards pass it.

The houses of the ancient town were irregularly built, and the streets were narrow and inconvenient, but the road to York through Baxtergate, and the road to Guisborough through Flowergate, have been very greatly improved by the public spirit of the inhabitants; some of the houses in the upper part of the north side of the town, command a delightful view of the German Ocean.

The vicinity is both romantic and beautiful, abounding with natural curiosities, chiefly found in the alum-rocks, which extend many miles along the coast. A Literary and Philosophical Society was founded here in 1823, who have established a museum, in which numerous specimens connected with geology, minerals, and antiquities, are deposited. It possesses a completely petrified crocodile, and various organic remains, and is well supported by the nobility and gentry of the county.

NEWCASTLE.

THE EXCHANGE.

NEWCASTLE, the capital of Northumberland, has flourished from the time of the Romans, when its bridge over the Tyne was known by the name of *Pons Ælii*. The Exchange, described by Leland as a "square Haul Place for the town," was rebuilt in 1658, by Robert Trollop, of York. In its original state, this building was a curious specimen of the mixed styles of Flemish and Italian architecture which then prevailed, and cost £10,000, at that time an immense sum. The whole exterior of the building has undergone a change; each front has been reconstructed at different periods, in discordant styles of architecture. On the north towards the Sand hill, an Ionic front, with a clock in the tympan of the pediment, and large arched sash-windows, have taken place of the original front with its mullioned lights. This was erected in 1796, by Messrs. Newton and Stephenson, architects, and forms the principal entrance to the Guildhall, a room ninety-two feet by thirty, containing full-length portraits of King Charles II. and King James II.; a portrait of King George III., by Ramsay; the last presented by Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.; also portraits of three celebrated natives of Newcastle—the Earl of Eldon and his brother Lord Stowell, by Owen; and of the gallant Lord Collingwood, by Lonsdale.

The south, or river-front, was afterwards altered for the convenience of Subscription Rooms, established by the merchants frequenting the Exchange, Jan. 1, 1808. This is Corinthian, consisting of a range of pilasters, supporting their entablature, above a plain arcade. The east end, most conspicuous in our view, became a desirable alteration; the entrance to the quay, formerly inconvenient, was then considerably widened, at the same time that an excellent fish-market, with an abundant supply of water, was provided by it. The front, differing in architectural character from both the north and the south, is of the Doric order, and was built by Dobson, in 1825. Over the colonnade is the Merchants' Court, a hall thirty feet on the plan, and twenty-two feet high, finished in the style of the original building. The panelling and large carved chimney-piece of the old Court are restored, and the other offices and waiting-rooms have been completed in a uniform manner.


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In our 1st WWestall: A B A

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YORKSHIRE.

DENT, IN THE WEST RIDING.

DENT is situated on the banks of the Dee, a river which, after being fed by numberless mountain streams in its course through the valley, escapes by a narrow gorge, and mingles its waters with the Rother and the Lune, between Sedbergh and Kirby Lonsdale. It is not a century since this valley was occupied by a race of yeomanry, provincially called *statesmen*, each of whom resided on his freehold; their houses, substantial, but somewhat rude structures, exhibited a style of architecture, of which hardly any other examples are to be found, at least in the north of England. They were built of sufficient magnitude to contain two, or sometimes three families, inhabiting different floors; between the upper and the lower stories, a communication was obtained by rude stone steps, usually on the exterior, which conducted to long wooden galleries in front of the houses, an example of which is represented in our view, taken from the principal street of the town, where the irregularity of the groups, although exceedingly picturesque, seem almost to defy the pencil.

Many are the traditions of ancient customs, and rural festivities, formerly prevalent here; the resident *statesmen* have now almost disappeared, from causes which may be readily explained. Wool, the staple produce of the town, was exported, not as it now is, in a raw state, but manufactured into various articles of common use, by the hands of the natives; not longer since than the seven years' war, they were employed by contractors for government, and the English army on the continent was supplied with stockings, knit at Dent, and the neighbouring villages. The profits of mere manual labour have now declined, the freeholds have passed into the hands of strangers, and the moral aspect of the country has gradually changed. The memorial we have here preserved is even rapidly falling to decay, and a few years will probably obliterate every vestige of these remarkable edifices.

MANCHESTER.

BLACKFRIARS' BRIDGE.

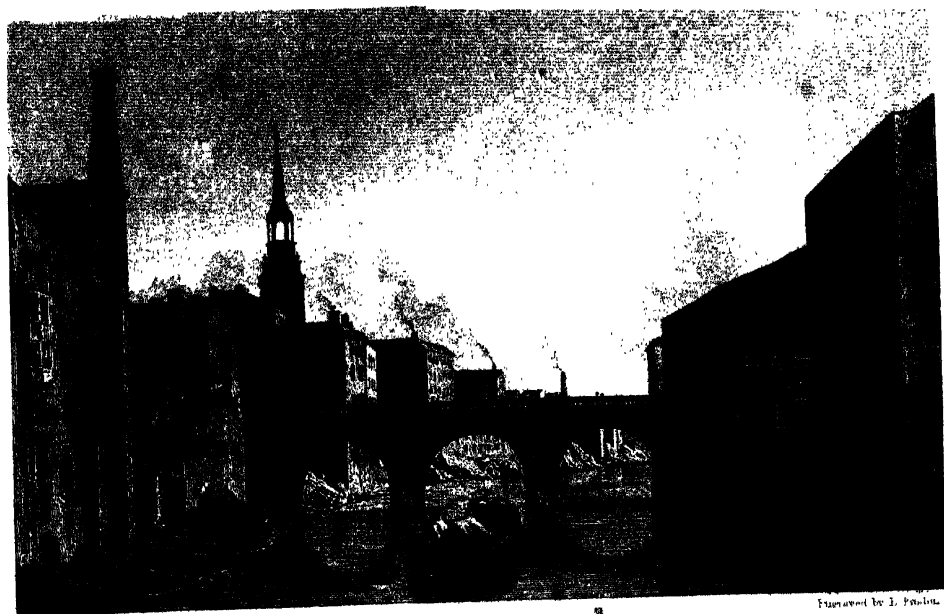
THE erection of this light and elegant bridge in a line with the principal street of Manchester, and forming such a spacious communication with Salford, was a long-desired improvement to the town. The bed of the river Irwell, which it crosses, is here very narrow, and liable to floods which rise suddenly and to a great height; these sometimes made the former bridge impassable: it was of wood, and for foot-passengers only. Our view of the present finely-proportioned structure, is taken from the old or Salford Bridge, a little higher upon the same river. The road is carried strait, over three semicircular arches, the two piers adorned with coupled Ionic columns, and the entablature crowned with a handsome balustrade.

The tower of St. Mary's Church, with its taper spire, is seen over the houses a little below the bridge. This church stands between the river Irwell and Deans Gate in Manchester: it was built in the year 1756, and is a rectory in the gift of the warden and fellows of the collegiate church.

The river Irwell rises in the moors which divide Lancashire from Yorkshire, and flows westward through Rosendale Forest below Haslingdon, when it takes a southern course to Bury. A little below this town it receives the Roche, and reaching Manchester is incorporated with the Irk and Medlock, and afterwards joins the Mersey at Flixton, seven miles south-west from Manchester.



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Engraved by J. Paulin.

CUMBERLAND.

KESWICK BRIDGE AND GRETA HALL,

RESIDENCE OF THE POET SOUTHEY.

DERWENT WATER, or Keswick Lake, occupies a beautiful valley surrounded by romantic mountains; its shores and islands covered with luxuriant wood, and its northern extremity opening to a spacious and fertile plain: at this point, between the Lake and Skiddaw, the highest of the Cumberland hills, lies the town of Keswick, whence the road to Cockermouth, and the delightful vale of Newlands, crosses the Greta, by the bridge in the foreground of our view.

Keswick Bridge will not be the less interesting on account of its having been the subject of the very first original picture, by the late Sir George Beaumont, Bart., and exhibited at the Royal Academy, at the express desire of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The house of Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureat, is situated on a gentle eminence near the river Greta, whence it takes its name. From the front is an extensive view of the Lake and surrounding mountains; those upon the east side of the Lake are finely broken, in some places presenting precipices, mingled with copsewood and verdure, the chasms of the rocks discharging a great many streams in beautiful falls. The mountains on the opposite side of Keswick Lake are more regular in their forms, generally verdant, and adorned with a profusion of wood near the water's edge. On the north-west Skiddaw Hill rises in a grand and picturesque manner; from its base, near Greta Hall, part of Bassenthwaite Lake and its beautiful wooded banks may be clearly seen.

Two museums have long been established in the town of Keswick, where are preserved numerous specimens of the geology and of the natural history of the county, as well as of its various mineral productions.

The climate here differs materially from that of the southern and eastern parts of England, being neither so hot in summer nor so cold in winter, but more rainy at all seasons; which is always the case near lakes or amidst mountains.

KENT.

DOVER CASTLE, SOUTH-WEST VIEW.

THE name of Dover, our antiquaries agree, is British, and signifies a steep place. The situation of the Castle, on the summit of a cliff more than three hundred feet in height, would render it at all times a place of importance, and we have some proof that it was a post of great consequence from the very earliest periods of our history, and was a British hill-fortress, previously to the invasion of Julius Cæsar. It is also presumed, upon good authority, to have been one of the first places fortified by the Romans, and presents an existing evidence of their peculiar mode of structure, in the Pharos, or watch-tower, on the upper part of the Castle hill.

The importance of Dover Castle, was well known to William Duke of Normandy, who immediately after the Battle of Hastings took possession of it with little resistance. He assigned the custody of the Castle, to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, his half-brother, whom he created Earl of Kent. This nobleman shortly afterwards incurred the king's displeasure, who then seized the Castle, and it has remained in the hands of the Crown ever since, a governor being constituted by Royal authority. The Duke of Wellington, K.G. is Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, to which united offices his Grace has lately been appointed by his Majesty. The Castle may be said to consist of two wards, an upper and lower, and to occupy about thirty-five acres of ground. The lower court, or ward, is surrounded by an irregular wall or curtain, flanked at unequal distances by towers, constructed at different periods. The oldest of these towers is said to have been built by Earl Goodwin, and bears his name. The constable's tower, towards the west of our view, is the principal entrance to the lower court, and is the residence of the deputy governor of the Castle.

During the war with France, after the Revolution in that country, Dover Castle was rendered impregnable by many alterations that have diminished its architectural character; there is now an opportunity, however, of seeing both the ancient and modern system of defence in the same edifice. The Keep or Palace Tower, rebuilt by Henry II., is in fine preservation: the roof has been rendered bomb-proof for additional security.



THE BRIDGE AT BRISTOL



THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

MANCHESTER.

SALFORD, FROM THE CRESCENT.

THE Crescent at Salford is remarkable for its commanding prospect, which, from the nature of its situation, can never be interrupted; the meandering of the river Irwell, approaching to, and receding from the Crescent, the opposite edifices, and the distant hills, form a picture which never fails to create admiration.

Salford adjoins and forms the north-western part of Manchester, and was a very populous suburb as early as the reign of James I. Trinity Church, the oldest ecclesiastical structure in Salford, was founded in the year 1635, by Humphrey Booth, Esq., who endowed it with lands in Pendleton, and a certain sum arising from the Ancoats estate. This Church was rebuilt in 1752, in the Doric style. St. Stephen's Church, situated in a street of the same name in Salford, was built in the year 1794.

The towers of both these structures are shown on the left of our view, which is taken from the Crescent on the banks of the Irwell; the river at this point makes a bold sweep by which the opposite buildings are displayed to great advantage and effect; the principal edifice on Whitecross Bank, is St. Philip's Church, erected in the year 1825, from designs by Smirke: the tower, circular in plan, presents an elevation, of some elegance, in three stories; a bold portico is carried round the tower, above which rises a peristyle, having between the columns arched-headed windows; this story of the tower supports a circular lantern and hemispherical dome. The details of the whole of the decorations employed in this building are derived from pure Grecian models, with which the architect is known to be familiar.

The more distant spire, a little to the right of St. Philip's, is that of St. Mary's Church, situated between Deansgate, in Manchester, and the River Irwell.

SUSSEX.

HASTINGS FROM THE WHITE ROCKS.

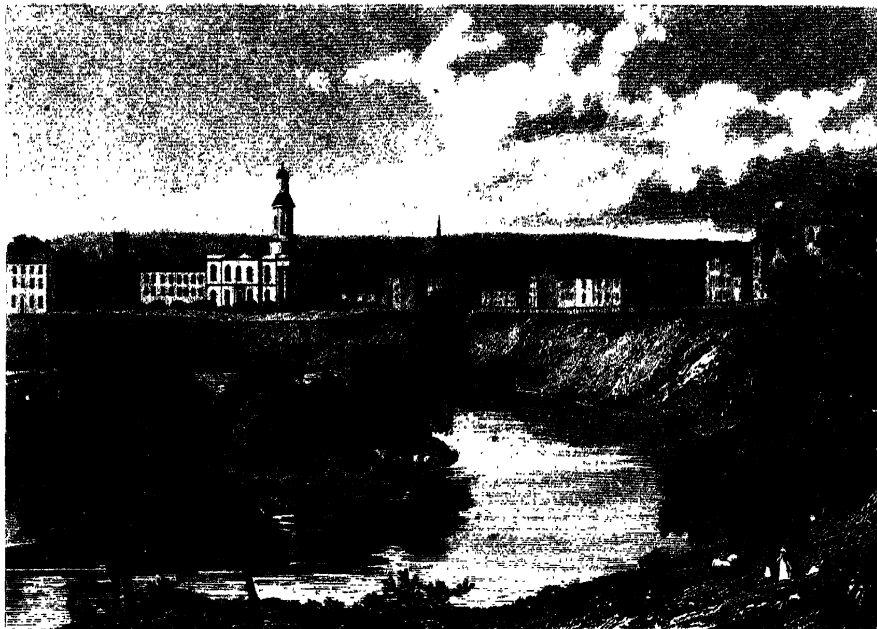
HASTINGS, the chief town of the Cinque Ports, is of great antiquity, and connected with several interesting and important events, particularly with the decisive battle which subjected this kingdom to William, Duke of Normandy, distinguished by the appellation of Conqueror: although universally called the battle of Hastings, this victory was actually obtained about seven miles westward of the town, on a spot, afterwards consecrated by the foundation and endowment of Battle Abbey. The ruins of the once strong and extensive Castle, situated on a lofty rock, inaccessible on the side towards the sea, present a majestic and awful appearance. The Gate Tower on the north side, is now entirely demolished, but there are still remains of a sally port on the west. The walls of the Castle, no where entire, are composed of flint and stone, and are in some parts eight feet thick.

This town was in ancient times the general passage to Normandy, and Matthew de Hastings held one manor in the county, by the service of finding an oar whenever the King passed over the sea from this port.

William Rufus assembled almost the whole of the nobles and bishops of England at Hastings Castle, where he received their homage previously to his invasion of Normandy in 1090.

Near the White Rocks was formerly a Priory of Black Canons, founded by Sir Walter Bricet, in the reign of Richard I., and dedicated to the Holy Trinity; on its site is a farm-house built with the remains, and Rock Fair is held on the Priory ground on the 27th of July.

The improvements and increase of Hastings have been principally on the western side, where the Priory Bridge leads to York Buildings, and Castle Street, immediately under the cliffs of the Castle; beyond is Pelham Place, named after the Earl of Chichester, upon whose estate it is built. Wellington Place, on the western side of the Castle hill, commands a view of great beauty, a fine expanse of sea, terminated by Beachey Head. White Rock Place, as well as many other buildings at this extremity of the town, have been erected within these very few years.



View of Weymouth, A. F. A.

Engraved by J. H. H. H.



View of Weymouth, A. F. A.

Engraved by J. H. H. H.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM CASTLE, SOUTH-WEST VIEW.

THE present edifice was built after the restoration of Charles II., on the site of the ancient Castle, nearly demolished by Cromwell. It crowns the summit of a high and steep hill on the western side of the town, commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country, particularly towards Belvoir, on an eminence about twenty miles distant. At the foot of the hill flows the river Leen, which rises in Newstead Park, and falls into the Trent at Nottingham Bridge. It was upon this hill, at the commencement of the civil war, that the unfortunate Charles I. reared his standard. His attendants had fixed it on one of the turrets within the walls of the Castle, where Richard's banner had waved, previously to his leaving Nottingham for Bosworth Field; but the king commanded it to be carried to an elevated part of the park, the spot now occupied by the Infirmary. In commemoration of the event the four adjoining streets have been named, *King, Charles, Standard,* and *Hill Streets*.

The Castle was originally built by Peveril, a natural son of William the Conqueror, and ancestor of the Ferrers, Earls of Nottingham. A parliament assembled here in 1330, when Edward III. lodged in the town, while the Queen mother, with Mortimer Earl of March, and a strong body-guard, held possession of the Castle. The Governor, Sir William Eland, admitted Edward with a small force, by a secret passage in the rock, still called Mortimer's Hole, into the Castle, where he seized Mortimer in the Queen's presence, and the Earl being afterwards condemned by the parliament, was executed in London.

King Edward IV. restored Nottingham Castle, and Richard III. made great additions to it: some of the walls of King Richard's tower remain.

The Earls of Rutland, from the reign of Elizabeth, held the offices of constable of this Castle, and chief-justice of Sherwood Forest. Katherine, the daughter and heiress of Francis, the sixth earl of that family, married George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; and his son George, the second Duke, sold the Castle to William Cavendish, called the loyal Duke of Newcastle, who raised the present structure in 1674. Through the Holles and Pelham families, the estate came to the present Duke of Newcastle, K. G.

EDINBURGH.

SALISBURY CRAGS, AND ARTHUR'S SEAT.

THIS romantic range of rocky territory is not more singular from its position in the immediate vicinity of a great and populous city, than beautifully picturesque in the bold forms of its outline. The name of Arthur's Seat, its highest point, is not improbably a corruption of the Gaelic *ard na said*, the height of arrows. The conical summit of the hill rises eight hundred and twenty-two feet above the level of the sea. Our view, showing the north side of the mountain, is taken from the new road to London, at the foot of the Calton, with the houses of the Canongate in the valley between. At this point, its magnificent form is perhaps seen to the greatest advantage. Salisbury Crags present a precipitous front of solid rock, and form the western extremity of the lower hill: by the walk on the face of these Crags, the summit is easily attained by a gentle ascent from the base. The singularly interesting view afforded in the ascent, is most happily described by the author of *Waverley*. "If," says Sir Walter Scott, "I were to choose a spot where the rising and setting of the sun could be seen to the greatest advantage, it would be that wild winding walk round the foot of the high belt of semicircular rocks called Salisbury Crags, and marking the verge of the steep descent, which slopes down into the glen on the south-east side of the city. The prospect in its general outline, commands a close-built, high-piled city."—"Now a noble arm of the sea, with its rocks, isles, and distant shores, and boundary of mountains; and now a fine and fertile country, varied with hill, dale, and rock, and skirted by the picturesque ridge of the Pentland mountains; but as the path gently circles round the base of the cliffs, the prospect, composed as it is of these enchanting and sublime subjects, changes at every step, and presents them blended with, or divided from each other, in every possible variety which can gratify the eye or the imagination; when a piece of scenery so beautiful yet so varied, so exciting by its intricacy, is lighted up by the tints of morning or evening sun, and displays all that variety of shadowy depth, exchanged with partial brilliancy, which gives character even to the tamest of landscapes, the effect approaches nearer enchantment."



Fig. 1. A.P.

Fig. 2. A.P. (Fig. 2).



Fig. 3. A.P.

Fig. 4. A.P.

LANCASHIRE.

PRESTON.

THIS town, situated on the banks of the Ribble, one of the finest rivers in Lancashire, rose into importance on the decay of Ribchester, a Roman military station, but now reduced to a humble village. Preston became a chartered borough soon after the conquest, its various privileges obtained from successive sovereigns, were ratified by Elizabeth, and were extended by King Charles II.

The lordship of Preston was granted by Richard I. to Theobald Walter, butler of Ireland, ancestor of the Dukes of Ormond, and sheriff of Lancashire; and by King Edward III. it was constituted the chief seat of the Duchy and Palatinate courts.

King James I. visited Preston in his way to Scotland in 1617; when, at an entertainment at the seat of Sir Richard Houghton, Bart., the loin of beef was knighted by his majesty, and has since maintained its title of *Sir Loin*. The once celebrated *Book of Sports* was also suggested, if not written, on the banks of the Darwen, during this progress of the king.

The last military operation of the civil war in Lancashire, was the defeat of the Scots army, under the Duke of Hamilton, in 1648, on Ribbleton Moor, on the east side of the town. In 1715, the Chevalier St. George was proclaimed in the market-place, by the title of James III.; and in 1745, the troops under Charles Edward, marched through the town to the tune of "*The King shall have his own again*," but in a fortnight returned to "*Hie thee Charley, home again*."

Preston Guild, a sort of Jubilee held every twenty years, commences on the Monday next after the decollation of St. John the Baptist, always in the early part of autumn, and continues about a fortnight. By a charter which renders the celebration necessary, twenty-eight days are allowed to all who are disposed to renew their freedom. The different trades, thirteen in number, form processions, and attend the mayor and corporation to the church; the ladies of the town with the mayoress, are escorted in like manner, and various festivities are encouraged during the time.

The church originally dedicated to St. Wilfrid, now St. John's, is a vicarage in the patronage of St. Henry Houghton, Bart.

KENT.

ROCHESTER CASTLE, GUNDULPH'S TOWER.

THE Keep of Rochester Castle, one of the finest remains of antiquity in the kingdom, occupies an elevated situation on the brow of a hill above the river Medway, here a bold and wide stream. The Castle was anciently fortified with strong outworks and deep ditches, with a large area enclosed for the use of the garrison, and from its position was calculated to command the river as well as the adjacent country. It was built by Gundulph, a monk of Bec in Normandy, the most celebrated architect of his age, and Bishop of Rochester, about 1088. Little remains of the building, except the Keep or master-tower, one of the most perfect edifices of the Norman æra. On the plan it is about seventy-five feet by seventy-two feet, but it is only the exterior walls that enable us to judge of its original magnificence. The principal entrance to this part of the Castle, was at a considerable height, and was attained by a flight of stone steps on the exterior, continued round two of the fronts of the tower, within a grand passage, walled and embattled, and terminating in a noble portal.

The contrivances in Rochester as well as in other castles of that early period, for the protection of the garrison in case of a close siege, were very remarkable, as were also the methods of annoying the besiegers. The loop-holes of the lower story, which had no windows, were small, and their structure was such, that no weapon could possibly enter far enough to fall into the chamber. This part of the Castle was destined to hold the stores.

On the second story was the guard-chamber; and here there were no loop-holes on the side of the entrance. The state chambers on the third story, had a range of loop-holes and large windows over them. The arches of approach to the loops, being covered by the arras with which such rooms were usually hung. The windows were at a great height above the floor, and there is within the thickness of the walls, a gallery, by means of which orders might be speedily conveyed to all parts of the tower. The fourth story had large windows near the floor, here being no danger, and upon this story the engines of war were placed.

King James I. in 1610, granted Rochester Castle to Sir Anthony Weldon. of Swanscombe, whose descendants have demolished the interior for the sake of the timber; the walls defy destruction.



SCOTLAND.

ABBOTSFORD, ROXBURGHSHIRE.

THE SEAT OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

THE situation of Abbotsford is delightfully chosen amidst scenes of romantic recollection—on the precise spot most celebrated in border history. It is an extensive and well-wooded domain, and takes its name from a ford formerly used by the monks of Melrose across the Tweed, which now winds amongst a rich succession of woods and lawns, while the name of every hill in the vicinity of the mansion has been rendered perfectly familiar by the fascinating poetry of its owner. It stands about a mile and a half from the junction of the Ettrick with the Tweed, and a few miles above Melrose Abbey. Immediately below the house the Gala, the beauties of which have been celebrated in many a pastoral, joins its waters with the Tweed, and the Huntly Burn rushes through a deep ravine within the grounds. The house, backed by the hills of Ettrick forest, commands in front an uninterrupted view of the Tweed from the principal rooms, and was built from designs by Atkinson, of a fine gray granite, but in a style of architecture not referable to any former period. The library, as might be expected, is a very handsome room, containing about twenty thousand volumes, arranged principally on three sides, and includes presentation copies of the works of most living authors, besides a very fine set of Montfaucon's works, in ten volumes folio, bound in red morocco, the gift of his Majesty. There are also cases of books and MSS. relating to the years 1715 and 1745, and to witchcraft. In a niche at one end is a bust of Shakspeare, and on a porphyry stand is a vase, containing bones from the Piræus, inscribed, "*Given by George Gordon, Lord Byron, to Sir Walter Scott, Bart.*"

Beyond the library is the author's study, perhaps the most interesting room in Scotland; it has a gallery round three sides, and contains chiefly a library of reference. Besides the author's chair and writing-table, there are various antique cabinets with busts upon them; and over the fire-place is a highland target, with claymores and other weapons clustered round it. Except family pictures, by Wilkie, Allan, &c. there are but few: amongst them are portraits of Rob Roy and Claverhouse.

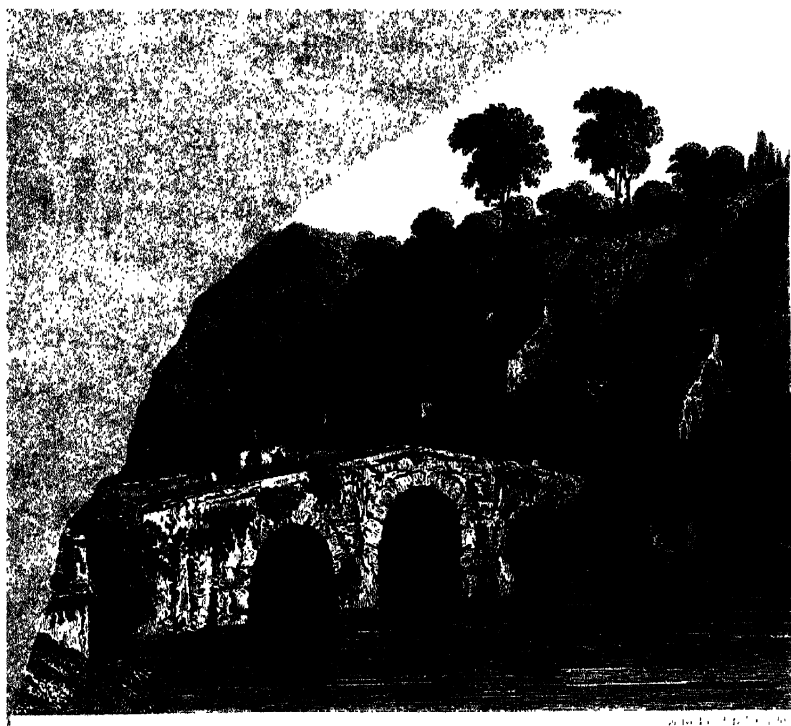
IRELAND.

GLANMIRE BRIDGE, NEAR CORK.

THE beautiful environs of the City of Cork are extremely interesting to the painter, but especially towards Glanmire, where the land rises in gentle hills adorned with numerous seats, gardens, and plantations, with woods and fields of variegated verdure.

The road to Ballyrochine crosses the river Glanmire by the highly picturesque bridge of three arches, represented in our View. At the village, which derives its name from the river, is a Bolting Mill, curious from its having been the first mill of the kind erected in the kingdom.

The Glanmire, a stream the whole course of which is singularly beautiful, discharges itself into the Lee, a river almost surrounding the City of Cork, situated fifteen miles from the sea. The head of the Lee is the lake of Gougane Barra, a romantic spot on the confines of the county of Kerry, one of the greatest curiosities of this part of Ireland.





YORKSHIRE.

SCARBOROUGH.

THE town of Scarborough rises like an amphitheatre upon the concave shore of a bay of the same name, in a situation remarkable for its boldness as well as for the height of its Castle, three hundred and eighty feet above the level of the sea. From Cayton Cliff to the foot of the Castle hill, an extent of about four miles, forms the fine bay, which on the south is secured by the high land towards Filey, and on the north is sheltered by the Castle hill and the piers of the harbour, one of the best in the kingdom.

A road to Cayton and Filey is carried over a ravine between two hills, by means of a very picturesque bridge in the fore-ground of our view; a work recently constructed, consisting of four arches, of considerable span, supported by three massive piers and the abutments. Scarborough is divided into the higher, or old town, and the lower, or new town, of handsome, well built houses. In the distance are the ruins of its majestic Castle, on the summit of a lofty promontory, the ancient defence of the town, and built originally by William *le gros*, Earl of Albemarle, about the year 1136; part of the walls have been pulled down for the purpose of constructing military barracks, and a battery of twelve eighteen-pounders, for the protection of the harbour.

The recess of the tide leaves an expanse of sands admirably calculated for exercise or bathing, an advantage which has rendered "a trip to Scarborough" one of the most fashionable excursions in the summer. The adjacent country is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and exhibits a variety of romantic scenery: the bleak moors towards the north forming a sublime contrast to the cultivated country towards the west, and the extensive line of the wold hills of the east riding, on the south.

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE CASTLE.

CARLISLE CASTLE, long regarded as a venerable relic of feudal splendour and antiquity, has lately attracted universal attention by the impressive description of Sir Walter Scott. From the gate represented in our view, Waverley witnessed the departure of Fergus M'Ivor, the Major Macdonald of real history, to execution. Since the period of its erection, this Castle has been the scene of many important occurrences, and like most other ancient structures, has undergone a great many alterations in different styles of architecture, while few vestiges of the original building remain. It stands at the western extremity of the city, on an eminence rising considerably above the level of the street, and at a great height above the plain on the north. The walls are uncommonly strong and massive, and contain within them a very considerable space, part of which appears never to have been occupied with buildings. All the chambers of the principal tower are of small dimensions, and have strong oak doors bound with iron. The room where Mary Queen of Scots was confined, looks to the north, in the direction of that country to which she was destined never to return. On the 18th of May, 1568, the queen with her suite was conducted to this Castle. Lord Scrope, then governor, with Sir Francis Knolls, vice chamberlain, were immediately sent to her by Queen Elizabeth; while Lady Scrope and other ladies of distinction repaired to Carlisle, to attend on the unfortunate queen. A messenger was dispatched to Lochleven by the governor, for Mary's wardrobe, and she was soon afterwards removed to Bolton Castle, belonging to Lord Scrope, where she arrived under an escort of forty horsemen, commanded by Sir George Bowes, on the 16th July of the same year.

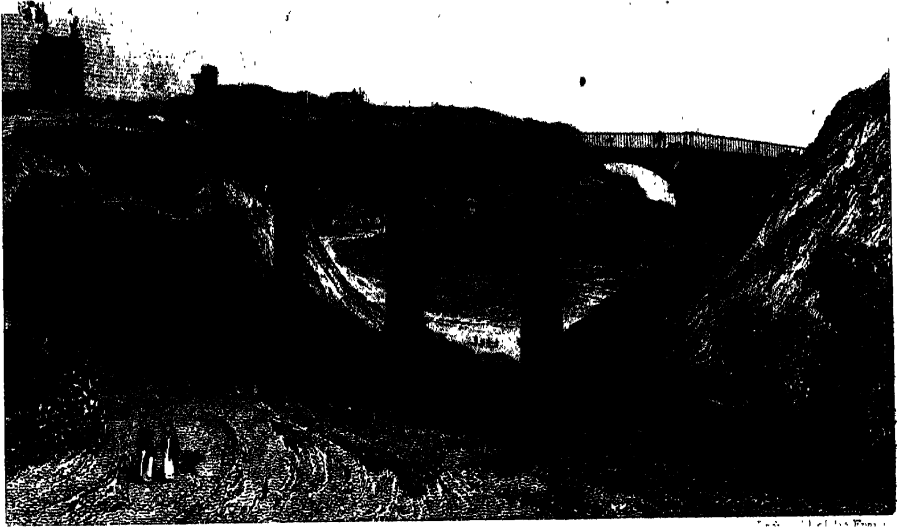


Fig. 1. The Hill.



Fig. 2. The Building.

LIVERPOOL.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, FROM THE DOCK.

At this Church, the mayor, aldermen, and common council of Liverpool attend divine service. It stands at the bottom of Castle Street, on the site of the ancient Castle of Liverpool, which was moated round in the form now indicated by the streets named Castle Ditch, Preeson's Row, and Moor Street; the upper part of the last was called the dry bridge. The act for building this Church was obtained in 1715, when there were only three churches in Liverpool; at this time there are more than twenty. St. George's Church was originally consecrated in 1734, but has been rebuilt under the direction of J. Foster, junior, architect to the corporation. It is of the Doric order, rusticated, having, above the entablature, a pannelled attic; on the side of the Church is a terrace raised upon an arcade, beneath which is the market for vegetables and fruit, the growth of the open garden, produced here, earlier, and in greater abundance, than in many other parts of the kingdom. Octangular buildings on the south side of the Church, are offices for the clerk of the market, &c. The base of the tower, thirty feet square in plan, is rusticated Doric; the next story is of the Ionic order of architecture, of an octangular form; between the columns are belfry windows and the clock; over this is a Corinthian peristyle, surmounted by a balustrade, forming a gallery round the base of the spire, which is quite plain, with oval openings for light, and finished with a composite capital; the whole height to the top of the spire, is about two hundred and fourteen feet. The frame-work of the pews, gallery and pulpit, are of mahogany, and beneath the Church are spacious vaults for a cemetery.

SOUTH WALES.

OYSTERMOUTH CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THE ivy-mantled walls of this interesting ruin, are finely situated on an eminence which commands the view of a beautiful country, five miles from Swansea, at the extremity of the bay. South of the Castle is the Mumbles point and lighthouse, on a mass of rock projecting nearly half a mile into the sea; nearer is the village, so celebrated for the abundance of its oysters, with which the fishery supplies Bristol, Gloucester, and Minehead.

The singular peninsulated extremity of Glamorganshire was the district of Gwyr, or Gower, divided into East and West Gowerland. In the reign of Henry I., this territory was subdued by Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, and became part of his family inheritance, but afterwards, by agreement, devolved to the crown. King John granted it to William de Braose, to be held by the service of one knight's fee, and it continued in his family till the reign of Edward II. Oystermouth Castle is supposed to have been built by the Lords Braose of Gower, and to have been an occasional residence. The gatehouse is still nearly perfect, and the walls sufficiently so, to enable the curious antiquary to distinguish the several chambers.

William Herbert, who was created Earl of Pembroke by Edward IV., died in 1469, possessed of the lordship and territory of Gower, the castle of Swansea, the castle and manor of Oystermouth, &c. &c. His granddaughter Elizabeth, married Charles Somerset, afterwards Earl of Worcester K. G., Lord Herbert of Gower and Chepstow, and Lord Chamberlain to both Henry VII. and Henry VIII. By this marriage the Castle and its dependencies came into the family of his lineal descendant, its present possessor, the Duke of Beaufort.

Edward Somerset when Lord Herbert, of Chepstow, Ragland, and Gower, was created Earl of Glamorgan by Charles I. He was a devoted loyalist, and expended more than £100,000 in the service of his unfortunate master. He afterwards became second Marquis of Worcester, and was the author of that very curious book, the "Century of Inventions."



L. F. 100. 1901



S. F. 100. 1901

W. Westall A.R.A.

CASTLE & HARBOUR

NEWCASTLE.

THE TYNE BRIDGE.

A BRIDGE, which certainly existed here in the time of the Romans, is supposed to have been built by the command of the Emperor Ælius Hadrian, who visited Britain in person, when this important frontier station received the name of *Pons Ælii*. The New Castle, whence its modern appellation, was not erected till after the Norman Conquest. The river Tyne became at an early period the established boundary between the county of Northumberland and the Bishopric of Durham; and so early as the reign of Henry III., the Bishop of Durham joined with the burgesses of Newcastle in the erection of a bridge of stone over the Tyne to Gateshead, which had been previously constructed only of wood.

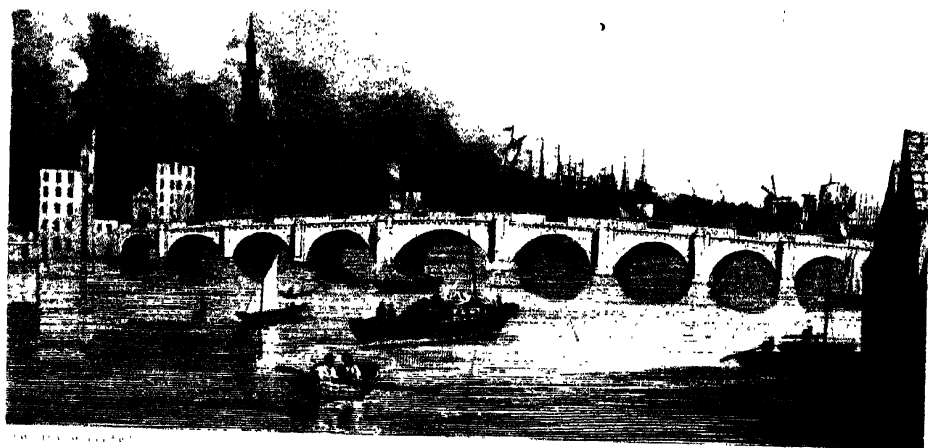
A tremendous flood in the year 1771, carried away great part of the old bridge, together with several houses that were upon it, by which some lives were lost. Soon after this fatal catastrophe a temporary bridge was constructed, and the foundation of the present bridge laid, which was opened to the public about 1781. The See of Durham was subjected to one-third of the expense; and Mylne, the architect of Blackfriars' Bridge, London, was employed by the bishop. It consists of nine semicircular arches, and is in length, from north to south, three hundred feet. Since its erection it has been considerably improved: an additional width has been given to the road way, under the direction of David Stephenson, the architect of the temporary bridge. He has carried a straight parapet throughout, taking in the angular recesses that were left over the piers, and made balustraded openings above every arch, which gives an air of lightness to the structure, and has improved its general appearance.

The spire, seen in our view over the Exchange, represented in a former number of this work, is that of All Saints' Church, rebuilt and completed in 1796. It stands on an eminence, and is of the Doric order of architecture, but not remarkable for purity of taste. The interior decorations of this church are of mahogany; the amount of the difference of expense between that material and oak, having been contributed by a public-spirited lady. The height of the spire from the ground to the top of the vane, is two hundred and two feet.

SUSSEX.

HASTINGS. PELHAM CRESCENT.

THE recent improvements to the town of Hastings have been principally made at the western side, where the most conspicuous building is Pelham Crescent, situated immediately beneath the very lofty chalk cliffs at the end of the Marine Parade. This extensive range of houses, which present a handsome elevation united with more than usual domestic convenience, was erected in the year 1824 from designs by Joseph Kay. It was named in compliment to the Earl of Chichester, upon whose estate it was built. The late earl of Chichester, with every disposition to advance, and encourage improvement, incurred an extraordinary expense in forming the ground, it having been found absolutely necessary to excavate the base of the cliff, and remove the earth to a great extent to obtain a proper site for the building. In the centre of the range of houses is a terrace, raised upon an arcade wide enough to admit of fashionable shops or bazaar, with a library, reading room, and promenade; which is the principal resort of the company for a morning or evening lounge. Above the arcade is a carriage-way, having an ascent from the old road, and leading to the colonnade of entrance to the chapel: this edifice is of the Ionic order, and is surmounted by a lantern tower. The interior of this elegant chapel is semicircular in plan, with the seats for the congregation, rising in form of an amphitheatre.



KENT.

MAIDSTONE, FROM THE BRIDGE.

THIS town is situated on the east bank of the Medway, in the very heart of the county, and in the midst of beautiful meadows, corn-fields, hop-plantations and orchards. Through this fertile tract, the river takes a winding course, receiving many small streams between Tunbridge and Rochester. Some degree of celebrity was given to Maidstone in the reign of Edward III., when John Ufford, then Archbishop of Canterbury, began to build a Palace here for the Prelates of that See; he died during the progress of its erection, but the edifice was completed by Archbishop Islip, within a year or two after his consecration in 1349.

William Courtenay, son of the Earl of Devonshire, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Richard II., founded here a College of Secular Priests, dedicated to All-Saints. He died at this Palace on July 31, 1396, and is buried under a tomb in the Collegiate Church, and a cenotaph was erected to his memory in his own cathedral.

The Tower of All-Saints' Church is shown in our view. The interior of this edifice is exceedingly imposing in its architectural character, and contains many objects of great interest. In the chancel are the stalls of the brethren of the college, twenty-eight in number, all of carved oak; beneath the seats are heads, foliage, &c., with the arms of Courtenay, which marks the date of their construction. There are several ancient monuments: the principal are one to a Widville of the Mote, now Lord Romney's seat, and those of the family descended from the Lords of Astley Castle, in Warwickshire. John Astley, Master of the Jewel House to Queen Elizabeth, ob. 1596; Sir John Astley, Master of the Revels to James I. and Charles I., ob. 1639; and Jacob, Lord Astley of Reading, who died 27th February 1652. In the High street is an ancient mansion, called, by tradition, Astley House; having bay-windows and carved cornices, but doubtful, if the actual residence of the family. The town contains many other curious specimens of domestic architecture, with their carved verge boards and clustered chimnies in the true style, but not half so *Gothic* as many of the modern buildings.

KENT.

NORTH-WEST VIEW OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

THE building of the present Cathedral commenced by Lanfranc, Abbot of Caen, whom William the Conqueror made Primate of England, was carried on during the prelacy of Anselm his successor, under the direction of Prior Conrad, whose taste and ability excited the wonder of his contemporaries. The church was dedicated to Christ, by Archbishop Radulfus, in 1114. After the murder of Archbishop Becket in 1170, the building was reconsecrated, a measure which led to numerous benefactions and honours, characteristic of the superstition of the age. A shrine having been subsequently prepared for the canonized martyr, in the centre of Trinity Chapel, his remains were thence translated in 1220 with the utmost pomp, in the presence of King Henry III., and the Festival of the Translation of St. Thomas became an anniversary of the highest splendour, attended by a grand display of the riches and greatness of the convent.

Possessed of ample means, the succeeding archbishops contributed to the improvement of their cathedral. During the prelacy of Archbishop Peckham, many additions were made to the edifice, under Prior Henry de Eastry. In 1376, a vast alteration was commenced by Archbishop Sudbury, and continued under Archbishops Arundel and Chicheley, when the nave was entirely rebuilt. Prior Chillenden, a learned and ingenious monk, directed the works. Prior Sellinge, elected in 1472, rebuilt the central tower called Bell Harry, two hundred and thirty-five feet in height, a magnificent structure, to which Cardinal Morton contributed largely.

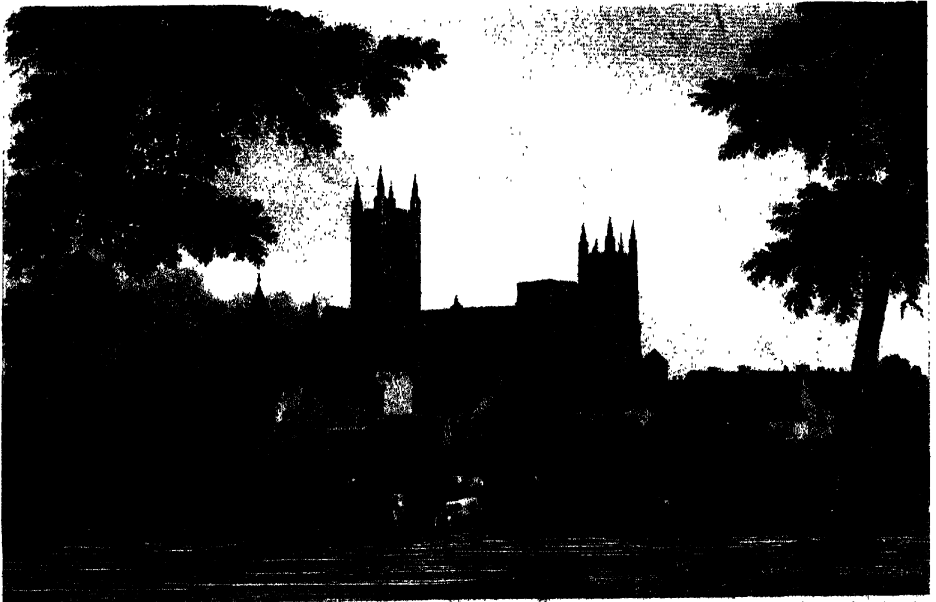
The whole of the western front with the exception of the northern tower, was the work of Chillenden. The choir is of Norman architecture.

From the banks of the Stour, whence our view is taken, the Cathedral rises with superlative beauty; on the north side are the Cloisters, the Chapter House, and the remains of the Archiepiscopal Palace; the square Norman tower towards the east end is the Treasury, where the pastoral staff of Becket and the numerous relics described by Erasmus, were deposited before the dissolution.



See page 10. A Westall. A.R.A.

Engraved by E. Francis



Drawn by W. Westall, A.R.A.

Engraved by E. Francis

CANTERBURY.
FROM THE CATHEDRAL ROAD.

YORKSHIRE.

SCARBOROUGH BAY AND CASTLE.

THE Castle of Scarborough was built in a situation of great natural strength ; difficult of access towards the town and bay, and on every other side inaccessible. One of the earliest circumstances connected with its history, was the retirement of Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., to this fortress in 1312, to avoid the Earl of Lancaster. It was then deemed impregnable, and the king marched towards York in hopes of raising an army which might be able to support him. The earl of Pembroke besieged the Castle in the mean time ; when Gaveston, in want of provisions for the garrison, was obliged to capitulate, and surrendered himself prisoner. During the insurrection, in 1537, known by the name of " the Pilgrimage of Grace," Sir Ralph Eure was the governor for Henry VIII. It was then besieged by Sir Robert Aske at the head of a large body of insurgents, who retired without obtaining possession. The Castle was surprised and taken by Thomas Stafford in 1557, who kept it for two days, when the Earl of Westmoreland retook it, and Stafford was afterwards executed. Leland relates that, in the entrance to the first court of this Castle there were three towers in a row, between each a drawbridge and an arch. That in the second court was the Queen's tower, with noble apartments, and not far from it a Chapel. Richard III., he says, erected a bulwark, gone to ruin through the rage of the ocean.

The entrance gate, still left, was flanked with towers and machicolated : behind it a trench was cut through the neck of land joining the Castle hill. In the centre of this fosse, a tower with a drawbridge formed a communication with the gate.

The Castle, which had withstood a siege by Sir John Meldrum in 1644, was delivered up by the governor, Sir Hugh Cholmeley, to Sir Matthew Boynton, then M. P. for the town, in 1645. It suffered much during the siege, but was again repaired and fortified in 1745. The Barracks mentioned in our former number were constructed soon afterwards.

IRELAND.

CASTLE AND CITY OF LIMERICK.

LIMERICK, the capital of the county of the same name in the province of Munster, is situated on the Shannon, one hundred and twenty-eight miles from Dublin. This river, one of the largest in the British dominions, issues from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, and in its course, about two hundred miles nearly south, separates the province of Connaught from Leinster and Munster, dividing the greatest part of Ireland. Twenty leagues below the city of Limerick it spreads gradually to a width of several miles in the manner of an inland lake, and at length falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the counties of Clare and Wicklow.

Limerick is composed of the Irish and English town, the last on the King's island in the Shannon, is three miles in circumference, and is connected with the first by a bridge of six arches, and with the county of Clare by the bridge of fourteen arches, represented in our view.

The Cathedral dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded and endowed by Donald O'Brien, one of the chiefs, who submitted to King Henry II., by the title of King of Limerick. The architectural character of the Cathedral is not remarkable, and the monuments contained within its walls are few. On the north side of the altar is the tomb of Donogh O'Brien, called "The Great," Earl of Thomond, and President of Munster, who died in 1624. The monument was restored in 1678, by his grandson Henry, 7th Earl of Thomond, it having been defaced in the civil wars.

The Castle was built in 1210, by King John, and much of its ancient structure remains on the banks of the river. The city was besieged in 1642, and again in 1690, but capitulated on the 13th October 1691, when the celebrated treaty of Limerick was obtained from King William III.

KENT.

CHATHAM DOCK-YARD.

THE town of Chatham, extending along the banks of the Medway, on the east side of Rochester, has obtained consequence and celebrity for its Dock-yard and Arsenal, the last said to be the finest in the world, and certainly an object of the greatest importance to the nation. Chatham Dock-yard was greatly improved and enlarged as early as the reign of Elizabeth, who built Upnor Castle for its defence. Charles I. caused additional store-houses to be erected, and extended its site; and Charles II. paid great attention to its improvement. The Dock-yard and Ordnance-wharf occupy about a mile in length, and present a series of buildings on a large scale—the houses of the resident Commissioner and officers of the Yard, spacious store-houses, some nearly seven hundred feet in length, and a sail loft, upwards of two hundred feet. Here the vast quantities of stores constantly demanded for the supply of our fleets, are arranged so as to be procured on emergency with the greatest regularity and despatch. Smiths' forges for anchors of nearly five tons, and a rope-house eleven hundred and forty feet long, where cables for the largest ships are made. In the Yard are four docks for repairing, and six slips for building new ships.

The Ordnance-wharf on the south of the Dock-yard, is only separated from it by a flight of steps for the convenience of embarking. The guns are here arranged in tiers, with the name of the ship to which they belong marked upon them, as well their weight of metal.

On an eminence adjoining the Office of Ordnance is the Church, rebuilt in 1708 by the Master Carpenter of the Dock-yard, when the marble monuments were at the same time replaced.

The fortification known as Chatham Lines was commenced in 1750, and extends from the banks of the Medway to beyond the extremity of the Dock-yard; including, besides the naval establishments, the barracks for the garrison, the church of Chatham, and the hamlet of Brompton, on the summit of the high ground on the south-east side of the Yard.

DURHAM.

BARNARD'S CASTLE.

THE ruins of this once extensive castle, situated on the west side of the town, stand upon an eminence high above the river Tees, amidst the wildest and most beautiful landscape scenery in the kingdom: the rapid river, buried within deep rocks and steep wooded banks, almost encircles the ancient town, and dashes through the bridge beneath the walls of the Castle. It was originally built by Bernard, son of Guy de Baliol, of Bywell in Northumberland, to whom William II. made a grant of Teesdale Forest, and the lordships of Middleton and Gainsforth, in the county of Durham. John, third in descent from Bernard, was the founder of Baliol College in Oxford; and by his marriage with Devorgille, the daughter of Alan, Earl of Galloway, was the father of John Baliol, king of Scotland in 1290.

This Castle was formerly of importance, and is thus described by Leland, who wrote in the time of Henry VIII. "The castle of Barnard stonndith statly upon Tese: the first area hath no very notable thing in it but the fair chapelle, where be two cantuaries. The inner area is very large, and partly motid, and well furnished with toures of great logging. Ther belong two parks to this castelle, the one is caullid Marwood, and thereby is a chase, that berith also the name of Marwood, and that goith on Tese Ripe up into Tesedale." It was then in possession of the Crown, but in 1635 Sir Henry Vane, Cofferer to the king, obtained from Charles I. a grant of free warren, with the offices of master forester, and chief warden of all forests and chaces within the demesne of Barnard's Castle, for him and his heirs. From him descended Christopher Vane, who was created Lord Barnard in 1699, one of the titles of the present noble owner, the Marquess of Cleveland, whose seat, Baby Castle, is about six miles distant.



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WESTMORELAND.

BROUGH CASTLE.

BROUGH occupies the site of the Roman *Verteræ*, according to Camden and other learned antiquaries, an opinion supported by the remains of a *Castellum* denominated *Cæsar's Tower*, and by numerous Roman coins, &c. &c. having been at different times found in its vicinity.

The ruined Castle, of which we have given a view, was formerly a residence of the Cliffords, Earls of Cumberland, on the north side of the town. The great tower of this edifice, of Norman architecture, is supposed, by Dr. Whitaker, to have been the work of Ranulph de Meschines, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and constructed by him to fortify the pass of Stain Moor. In addition to great natural strength, arising from its commanding situation, it had several deep fosses, with high banks, and ramparts rising with steep ascent.

The internal timber-work, the floors and roof of this Castle, were entirely consumed by an accidental fire which happened in 1521, after a noble feast at Christmas, kept here by Henry Lord Clifford, one of the heroes of the Battle of Flodden. The Castle remained a ruin till it was repaired and restored in 1661, by the more celebrated Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke. It was finally reduced to its present dilapidated state by her grandson, Thomas Earl of Thanet, her successor in the estate and property of the family of Clifford.

Brough was the rectory of Robert Eggesfield, Confessor to Philippa, Queen of Edward III. and founder of Queen's College in Oxford: whose motive for the endowment was to afford the means of education to the northern districts, then harassed by border incursions. The Church of Brough, formerly rich in painted glass, was appropriated to Queen's College in 1344.

The town is pleasantly situated on the river Eden, which rising near the borders of Yorkshire, falls into the sea below Carlisle.

KENT.

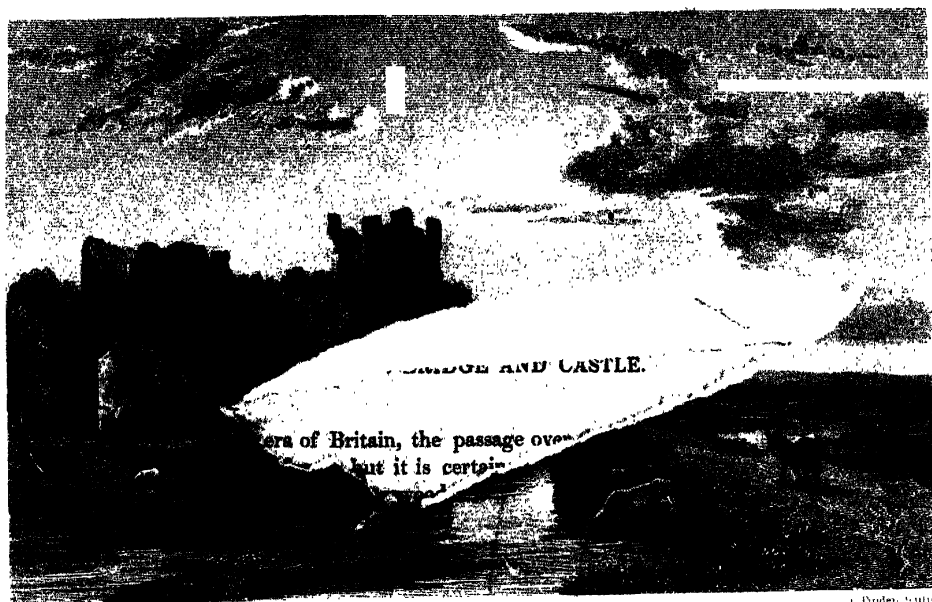
HYTHE, FROM THE CANAL BRIDGE

THE military canal, formed during the revolutionary war with France, in order to impede the progress of an enemy, in the event of a landing being effected upon this shore, extends from Shorne Cliff in nearly a straight direction along the coast to Hythe, after which it crosses the Romney road, and finally terminates at Cliff End in Sussex, a distance of about twenty-three miles. In addition to this, a range of Martello towers was built on the beach at irregular distances.

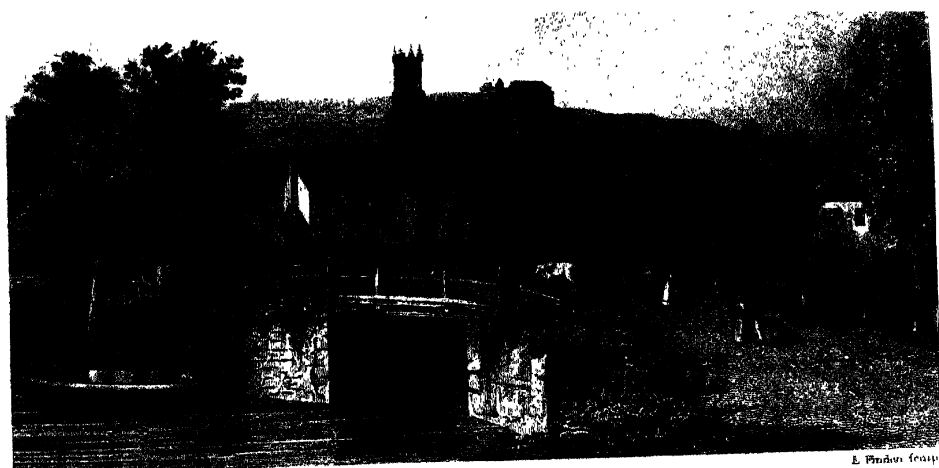
Hythe, at present without a harbour, is still ranked as one of the principal Cinque Ports. It returned Barons to Parliament as early as the reign of Edward III., and furnished its quota of five ships towards the naval armament. Besides a progressive decay, the town has been reduced by conflagration and pestilence, and now chiefly consists of one long street, running parallel with the sea, with lesser ones branching off; some of the older houses exhibit curious specimens of domestic architecture, having overhanging floors, grotesque corbells, and ornamented gables.

The Church, dedicated to St. Leonard, stands upon a considerable elevation on the acclivity of a hill above the town: the chancel, the oldest part, appears to have been erected as early as the time of Henry III. Beneath the Church is a curious crypt, containing an immense quantity of bones, forming a very regular pile between seven and eight feet high, and twenty-eight feet long, traditionally, but very improbably, said to be the remains of an invading army of Danes, which was discomfited upon this shore; a circumstance not corroborated by any historical testimony.

Hythe has lately been much frequented as a bathing resort during the summer season, and also as a place of embarkation to France, the distance hence to Boulogne being supposed less than from Dover to Calais.



L. Pindus Group



L. Pindus Group

Group by W. Westall A R A

YTHS.

KENT.

ROCHESTER BRIDGE AND CASTLE.

IN the Roman era of Britain, the passage over the Medway at this spot was probably by a ferry; but it is certain, from extant manuscripts, that there was before the conquest a wooden bridge, divers tracts of land being subjected to its support. The present bridge of stone was erected in the reign of Richard II., principally at the expense of John Lord Cobham and Sir Robert Knollys, K. G. of Sculthorp, in Norfolk, whose donations, with others, were so considerable, that the Bridge has been since kept in repair by that means alone.

Rochester Bridge is five hundred and sixty feet in length, and consists of eleven arches; like old London Bridge it is erected on wooden starlings, which causes a fall of water during ebb-tide both strong and rapid. The river Medway gradually augmenting in width below Maidstone, takes a very picturesque course to this city, amidst scenery eminently beautiful; after passing Rochester Bridge, Chatham, Upnor Castle, and Gillingham Fort, it joins the Thames between the Isle of Grain and the Isle of Sheppey.

In the reign of Elizabeth, the wardens and assistants appointed for the management of Rochester Bridge, were directed to hold their meetings in the Castle; the great tower of this interesting edifice, (particularly described at page 28 ante,) rises incomparably fine on entering the bridge from Strood, which occupies the west bank of the Medway, whence our view is taken. Temple Farm, about half a mile from this village on the south, marks the site of a manor-house of the Knights Templars.

The entrance to the Bridge, on the Rochester side, is from Chapel Street, so called from a chantry founded by Lord Cobham, with an endowment for three priests. Of this building, there are still vestiges to be seen in part of the Crown Inn.

The Town Hall of Rochester, erected in 1687, contains very good portraits of King William III., Queen Anne, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, rear admiral of England, who was wrecked off the Isles of Scilly in 1705, besides others of eminent characters.

GREAT BRITAIN ILLUSTRATED.

DERBYSHIRE.

THE ENTRANCE TO THE PEAK CAVERN.

THIS is the most striking and remarkable amongst the numerous caverns of Derbyshire; it is situated in a deep glen, part of the valley in which the town of Castleton stands. On each side, and near the end of this glen, two large faces of rock rise to a vast height: the summit is crowned by Peveril Castle, one of the most ancient and curious in England, which stands close to the edge of a perpendicular precipice two or three hundred feet above the mouth of the Cavern.

The arched entrance is very regularly formed, being above forty feet high, and not less than one hundred and twenty feet in width; and, from the point represented in our plate, the Cave extends in a direct line nearly three hundred feet, with an effect singularly impressive.

It is here tolerably light, and persons employed in the manufacture of twine inhabit the small dwellings shown in our view, carrying on their work in the Cave without experiencing the heats of summer or the colds of winter season; occasionally acting as guides to the visitors of this romantic spot.

Beyond the first turning is a gentle declivity, and at the distance of about four hundred feet from the mouth, a door prevents the farther progress without a guide. The Cavern now gradually contracts to a low passage, almost full of water, and the visitor passes under the rock in a small boat to a cave more spacious than the former, called the Grand Saloon, said to be above two hundred feet wide, and one hundred and twenty feet high. The only light in this part is obtained from candles purposely carried by the guide, the faint glimmering of which imparts a degree of horror to the darkness of the scene; but upon a proper disposition of numerous lights, the perfect shape and size of the Cavern may be easily discerned. A steep ascent leads to a projecting rock, called the Chancel, where a rustic choir produce a remarkable echo: afterwards the cave becomes low and narrow. Its total length is said to be two thousand two hundred and fifty feet; a stream of water runs through the Cavern which is crossed several times, and after heavy rains is sometimes impassable.

Many singular cavities are shown, each having its particular name, and all noted for some peculiarity of feature.



DRAGON MOUNT, 1912

E. Finken (sculp)



Drawn by W. Westall, A.R.A.

E. Finken (sculp)

CANTERBURY.

THE GATEHOUSE OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY.

THIS very elegant and highly enriched specimen of ancient architecture, now almost the only remaining edifice of the once celebrated Abbey, is said to have been erected as early as 1287, the 16th year of the reign of Edward I.; and there is no reason to doubt that it was then constructed, at the very period when pointed architecture in this country was used in its greatest purity. Although it had not only been suffered to decay, but had been unnecessarily mutilated, in its conversion to the purposes of a brewery, this curious and tasteful fragment of a splendid edifice was not entirely overlooked by the revivers of the pointed style. The late James Wyatt adopted the general design in the eastern towers at Fonthill: it has also been pronounced, "the very perfection of the art of architecture." Its great merit is the simplicity, as well as the elegance of its design, resulting from the extreme chastity of its proportions; the enrichments, it will be remarked, are comprised of an abundance of beautiful mouldings, rather than of sculptured ornaments, a mode of decoration peculiar to the buildings of this period.

The edifice consists of a recessed pointed arch, flanked by two octagonal towers: over the entrance is a chamber-story, surmounted by an embattled parapet; such was the usual arrangement of the Gatehouse, an important feature in every monastery. A part of the conventual revenue was always expended in feeding the poor at the gate; and on the left of our view is the arch of entrance to the almonry, where the alms of this monastery were distributed.

St. Augustine's Abbey, in the eastern suburb of Canterbury, was originally founded by King Ethelbert, for black monks of the Benedictine order, and was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Its walls enclosed about sixteen acres of ground, with a principal front towards the west, of which this gate is at one extremity, and a Gatehouse built in the reign of Richard II., opposite to Burgate, at the other. St. Ethelbert's Tower, part of the west front of the Abbey Church, having been undermined for the sake of the very fine stone, fell down a few years ago.

EDINBURGH.

THE PALACE OF HOLYROOD.

THE environs of Edinburgh present an abundance of romantic and interesting views. From the Calton Hill, whence we have taken our subject, the whole of the Palace and Chapel Royal are seen on the level ground, with the precinct or sanctuary in which Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craggs are included. The principal front of the Palace is towards the west; the hills raise their lofty summits on the south, and eastward the view embraces the Firth of Forth, with the distant shores of Lothian, the bay of Musselburgh, and the village of Portobello, the favourite summer resort of the citizens of Edinburgh for sea-bathing, and where, during the king's visit, a grand cavalry review took place upon the sands.

The most ancient part of the Palace of Holyrood is at the north-west angle, said to have been built by James V. in 1528. Here is the suite of rooms occupied by the unfortunate Queen Mary, his daughter: the furniture is ancient, and the stained floor bears evidence of the murder of Rizzio, in 1566. A great part of the Palace was burnt by the soldiers of Cromwell; and after the restoration, the edifice was altered to its present form, by Sir W. Bruce, in 1671. Adjoining the Palace on the north, is the Abbey or Chapel Royal, converted into a parish church at the reformation. The roof of this Chapel fell in in 1768, and it is now a ruin.

Previously to his majesty's visit in 1822, the Palace was repaired and the environs improved; a new road leading through the Artillery Ground on the north side from the London road, at the Abbey Hill, was formed; the old road, or Duke's Walk, was repaired, and diverted to a line more to the southward. The outhouses on the south side of the Palace, and the wall of the garden, were removed to form an open space, and upon this side a private entrance for his majesty was constructed.

The Presence Chamber is in the south wing of the Palace, where, on each side of the throne, are portraits of George III. and Queen Charlotte.

The Palace is at this time undergoing a thorough repair, the attached building at the north end of the front has been very recently removed.



Gatehouse, Old



Landscape by J.H.B.

Drawn by W. Westall, A.R.A.

SCOTLAND.

MELROSE ABBEY.

THE beautiful ruins of Melrose Abbey have been brought into general notice by the works of Sir Walter Scott, with which every one is familiar. The Abbey itself is supposed to have been the prototype of 'The Monastery.' The description in the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' is calculated, by its exactness, to increase the interest excited by a view of the remains of this Abbey in a very remarkable degree:—

"If thou would'st view fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight;
For the gay beams of lightsome day
Gild but to flout the ruins gray.
When the broken arches are black in night,
And each shafted oriel glimmers white;
When the cold light's uncertain shower
Streams on the ruined central tower;
When buttress and buttress alternately
Seem framed of ebon and of ivory;
When silver edges the imagery,
And the scrolls that teach thee to live and die."

The Abbey, which stands on the south bank of the Tweed, was one of the largest in Scotland, and was originally founded by King David I. in the year 1136, for monks of the Cistercian order, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The Monastery suffered severely by plunder and spoliation at several periods, particularly in 1322, after which it was extensively repaired at a great expence by King Robert Bruce.

The style of architecture does not agree with the assigned period of the foundation of the Abbey, but is of a more recent date, and clearly belongs to the fourteenth century. The great east window, shown in our view, is much admired for the elegance of its tracery. The tower in the centre of the cross is quite a ruin; but part of the roof of the chancel remains, and is supported by clustered pillars, the capitals and bases of which are ornamented with sculptured foliage, very delicately executed.

After this Abbey had been plundered and defaced by popular fury, at the Reformation, it was actually bombarded by Cromwell, from the Gattonside hills; but its preservation is now carefully attended to by the Duke of Buccleuch, upon whose estate it stands.

MIDDLESEX.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

THE village of Hampstead stands on the declivity of a gentle eminence, not more than four miles north-west from the metropolis. On the summit of this hill is the Heath, remarkable for the prodigious extent of view over the city of London and the adjoining counties, as well as for the salubrity of the air. Before the commencement of the last century Hampstead became a popular resort for its Wells, when a mineral water, discovered to be equal in medical properties to that of Tunbridge, was sold in flasks. Concerts and balls were then held weekly at the principal tavern.

At the upper Flask Inn about the same time were kept the summer meetings of the celebrated Kit Cat Club. This house was afterwards the residence of George Steevens, whose edition of Shakspeare was revised here.

The Royal Forest of Middlesex formerly covered this part of the county, in which the citizens of London had the right of free chase, confirmed by several regal charters: in this privilege originated the civic office of Common Hunt, now abolished. The remains of this forest, a few acres, are still in the grounds of Lord Mansfield at Ken Wood, in a wild state.

The election of members of parliament for the county of Middlesex were usually held on Hampstead Heath from the time of Charles II. till 1701, when the first announcement appears of its taking place at Brentford. 'Hampstead Heath' is the title of a comedy by Thomas Baker, acted at Drury-Lane theatre in the year 1706; and while it was a place of fashionable resort, races were held on the west side of the Heath.

Sir Thomas Wroth had a grant of the manor of Hampstead the 4th of Edward VI. John Wroth, Esq. his descendant, sold it to Sir Baptist Hickes in 1620, and it was purchased in 1707 by Sir William Langhorne, Bart. of Baptist, third Earl of Gainsborough. From him this property has descended through the family of Maryon to Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, the present lord of the manor, who has lately introduced an act of parliament for the inclosure of the Heath, which so remarkably contributes to the health and ornament of the metropolis, that it is very much to be deplored such an intention should ever have been contemplated.



From the West Wall, A.C.A.

1887



From the West Wall, A.C.A.

From the Wall

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

NEWMARKET.

THE great excellence of Newmarket Heath as a race-course has conferred celebrity upon this town. King Charles II. was the first monarch who entered horses and ran them in his own name; he rebuilt the house here for his better accommodation, and frequently honoured the races with his presence. While the Court were here in 1683 the town was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, when the King, Queen, and Duke of York, hastily returning to London, is said to have been the means of defeating the Rye-House plot. The town was speedily rebuilt, and now consists of one long wide street of handsome houses, in two parishes, and standing in two counties; the largest parish, St. Mary's, is in Suffolk; but All Saints, as well as the race-course, is in Cambridgeshire. Our view shows the entrance of the town from London. The races here, which are not to be surpassed by any in the kingdom, have been constantly patronised by royalty. In All Saints church is a monument of an old sportsman, called 'The Father of the Turf;' it was erected to the memory of Tregonwell Frampton, keeper of the running horses to King William, Queen Anne, and Kings George I. and II. He died in 1728, at the advanced age of 86.

The races are held seven times a year; the Craven Meeting commences on Easter Monday, the First Spring Meeting early in March, the Second Spring Meeting a fortnight after, the July Meeting early in the month, the First and Second October Meeting, and the Houghton Meeting, are all held in the month of October: besides these there are several occasional Coursing Meetings in the winter season. The Long Course on Newmarket Heath is 7420 yards in length, and the Round Course 6640 yards long. An ordinary racer will go at the rate of one mile in two minutes, but the famous Childers ran almost a mile in one minute, and went over the Round Course, little less than four miles, in six minutes and forty seconds.

The Duke of Rutland is the lord of the manor, by inheritance from Charles, Duke of Somerset, who gave Newmarket, Cheveley, and other estates, in marriage with his eldest daughter to the Marquess of Granby. Cheveley, the residence of the Duke in the season, is in a well wooded park, two miles south-east of Newmarket.

DEVONSHIRE.

LINTON AND LYMOUTH.

THE scenery of the little river Lyn, in the north-west part of the county, is eminently beautiful and very much admired; the surface is greatly diversified with towering rocks, and hills, the sides of which are covered with coppice wood. This stream rising on Exmoor Forest, after a course of about ten miles, falls into the sea at Lymouth near Linton, and gives name to both towns. Three miles above Linton the river passes the village of Brendon, and nearer the sea it has a fall of about fourteen feet, forming at particular seasons a very fine cascade. This part of the coast of Devonshire may be termed mountainous, abounding in dark cliffs and rocky hollows, incessantly following each other, of which the valley of stones near Linton, a very extraordinary tract of scenery, is a curious specimen. These rocks, which skirt the valley towards the sea, when seen from the water, appear really magnificent.

Linton is situated fourteen miles north-east from Barnstaple; the view from the churchyard, on the very summit of a hill, is singularly grand and interesting, presenting an extensive prospect of the coast, the Bristol channel, and the mountains of Wales. Dunkerry Beacon, the highest point of Exmoor, is one thousand eight hundred and ninety feet above the level of the sea. In the church is a monument of Hugh Wichalse, who died in 1653, from whose family the estate went into the possession of that of Short, and by purchase from the last to John Lock, Esq. of Lymouth, its present proprietor.

At Lymouth are a few houses, occupied by visitors during the season for the benefit of bathing and sea air. At the quay small vessels lie in fine weather.



Drawn by W. Westall. A & A

MIDDLESEX.

THE BANK, HIGHGATE.

HIGHGATE is situated in the parishes of Hornsey and St. Pancras, on one of the highest hills in the county, and derives its name from the following circumstance. At an early period, a road, eastward of the old Watling Street, long the main communication between the metropolis and the north of England, was carried by permission through the Bishop of London's estate: at the extremities of this property gates were erected, where a toll was required for the privilege of passing over it, when the most elevated of these gates gave name to the village; the Gatehouse remained till 1769, and its site is now marked by a tavern, with the sign of the Gate House. John Norden, who published "An Historical and Chorographical Description of Middlesex," in 1593, mentions Highgate, and remarks: "Upon this hill is most plesant dwelling, yet not so pleasant as healthful, for the expert inhabitants there, report, that divers that have been long visited with sickness, not curable by physicke, have in a short time repayed their health by that sweet salutarie aire." "At this place," he continues, "Cornwalleyes, esquire, hath a verie faire house, from which he may with great delight beholde the stately Citie of London, Westminster, Greenwich, the famous river of Tamyse and the countrye towards the south very farre." At this house, then the principal in Highgate, Sir William Cornwallis was, it is presumed, visited by Queen Elizabeth in June 1589; and on the 1st of May 1604, it was the scene of a Royal Festival, for which Ben Jonson composed a dramatic interlude.

Sir Roger Cholmondeley, Lord Chief Justice, built a free Grammar School in 1562, to which a chapel was added in 1565, by Edmund Grindal, then Bishop of London; whose arms, together with those of the founder, are in one of the windows. The school was endowed with funds sufficient for the education of forty boys, to be chosen from Highgate, Holloway, Finchley, and Kentish Town, and the governors were incorporated by a charter from Queen Elizabeth.

MIDDLESEX.

BRANCH HILL, HAMPSTEAD.

THE situation of Hampstead, naturally very beautiful, has contributed, together with the influence of fashion, to render it a large and populous village. Besides the delightful views of the metropolis and of the distant country which are to be seen in every direction from most parts of the village, the home landscape, consisting of broken ground divided by enclosures, and well planted with firs, elms, and other trees, is extremely picturesque. On the left of our view is the Parsonage, or Elm Grove; the road, on the right, leads to West End. Branch Hill Lodge, was formerly the seat of Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, Lord High Chancellor from 1718 to 1725. Amongst the numerous villas on this side of Hampstead is Rosslyn House, the seat of Alexander Lord Loughborough, also Lord Chancellor from 1793 to 1801, and afterwards Earl of Rosslyn. His Lordship made considerable additions to the old mansion, called Shelford Lodge, and from him it has derived the present appellation.

Belsyze, a manor house of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, has been the residence of many persons of consequence. Sir Armigal Wood, the first Englishman who made discoveries in America, died at this house in 1568, and was buried in the Chancel of Hampstead Church. It was long afterwards the seat of Charles Henry Lord Wotton, who died in 1704, and afterwards of his half brother Philip, second Earl of Chesterfield, who died in 1713. In 1720 it became a house of public entertainment, and obtained great notoriety in the publications of that period; it however remained open till 1745, since when the mansion has been rebuilt. Latterly it was the retirement of the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, the much lamented premier; and is now the seat of William Everett, Esq. It stands in a delightful park, and is approached from the Hampstead road by a noble avenue.



From the West End of the City

Engraved by N. P. Anderson

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE FROM THE NORTH.

CARLISLE is peculiarly remarkable for the beauty of its situation, in which point it is not to be surpassed by any town of its size in England. Placed on a considerable eminence, the city overlooks a luxuriant plain, watered by the Eden and its tributary streams, in a neighbourhood abounding with objects of interesting curiosity, both natural and artificial. The river Eden, a principal feature in this view, makes a noble appearance, flowing under the very fine bridge, built by Smirke, and beneath the walls of the ancient Castle seen on the right of the picture. The city here spreads on the opposite bank of the river, with its venerable Cathedral towering high above the surrounding buildings; on the left of this is the tower of St. Cuthberts, built in 1778, on the site of an ancient church of that name; while in the distance, above the vale of Eden, are the hills beyond Inglewood Forest, in the vicinity of Penrith. The Eden, the first English river on the south-west border of Scotland, becomes partly a boundary between the two kingdoms, and is the largest in the north of England; it is navigable at this city, and, in conjunction with the Esk, form the great Frith of Solway.

This very beautiful river rises in the mountains, a little south-west of Kirby Stephen, in Westmoreland, and after passing Brough, it nearly surrounds Appleby, the capital of that county: entering Cumberland, at its confluence with the Eamont, a few miles from Penrith, the river contributes to adorn the grounds of Eden Hall, where its waters are confined by banks decorated with hanging groves. At Kirk Oswald, the Eden expands in breadth, and gives animation to numerous beautiful scenes near Arncliffe Castle, which stands in a deep vale, close to its margin. The river here assumes the appearance of a lake, hemmed in at the southern extremity by Baron Wood, on a stupendous hill, broken by a bold projecting crag. It then flows, in a serpentine direction, through the pleasure-grounds at Corby, between very finely wooded and rocky banks, and, after a course of a few miles, approaches the noble bridge in our view, which, as well as the principal edifices of the city, has already been described at page 5, where a view of Carlisle from the South is given.

LANCASHIRE.

LANCASTER FROM THE SOUTH.

THE approach of Lancaster from the south is strikingly picturesque. The embattled towers of its ancient Castle rise with a commanding aspect above the town, which occupies the sides of the hill on which it stands; the immediate neighbourhood is diversified with tracts of heath and woodland; beyond is the great bay of Morecambe, that divides the district of Cartmel from the rest of the county, with the hills of the north in the extreme distance.

Lancaster is situated on the southern bank of the Lune, or Loyne, at a point where the river makes a considerable reach to the south-west before it empties itself into the sea; the streets of the town rising from the river, and the houses being chiefly built with excellent free stone, from quarries in the vicinity, and covered with slate, also the produce of the county, give it a very clean and neat appearance. On the north and south sides of the Castle are terraces which form an agreeable promenade, and command an extensive prospect of the beautiful vale of Lonsdale, the windings of the Lune, its bridges and aqueduct, with the whole bay of Morecambe, as well as the mountains of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire.

Lancaster sands are formed by the mouth of the Kent, which falls into the bay, and are fordable at low water, making a short but sometimes precarious passage between Lancaster and Cartmel, which may be continued over the Leven sands to Ulverston and the coast of Cumberland. Cartmel is situated in a wooded vale, almost surrounded by bold and lofty hills, and the crossing the sands forms a very interesting ride of seven miles from Hestbank, on the Lancaster side, to the Carter's-house on the opposite shore; on the left, Heysham Point rises abruptly; Warton Crag, with a ruined beacon on its summit, is on the right, and at the bottom of the bay the view is terminated by Arncliffe fells.

At page 16 ante is a view and description of the Town Hall or Sessions House, which stands in the centre of the town.



LANCASHIRE.

PRESTON, FROM THE NORTH.

PRESTON, considered the most fashionable town in the county, is approached, on the north, by the road from Garstang over Cadley and Ribbleton Moors, and is situated on an eminence rising from the north bank of the Ribble at a convenient distance from the Irish Sea. The streets are not only broad but regularly built, and both within the town and in its vicinity are many handsome mansions: that belonging to the Earl of Derby, in Church Street, was built by one of the Patten family. There are now four churches in Preston. St. John's or the old church, is shown in our view of the principal street, vide p. 27, the other churches are St. George's, between Fishergate and Friargate, built in 1723; the chaplain of which, is also master of the Free School. Trinity Church stands in Patten Field, and was opened in 1815. St. Peter's Church, in the Fylde Road, was erected in 1825, after designs by Rickman, and the ground on which it stands was presented to the town by James Allan Park, Esq. St. Paul's, also built in 1825, is situated near the bottom of Church Street, and was designed by Rickman, in the style of the twelfth century.

Sir Richard Arkwright's first spinning-machine was erected in this town about 1768; he soon after removed into Nottinghamshire, and succeeded in establishing the earliest manufactory in England. A cotton-mill was erected here as early as 1777, by Collison and Watson; but the present prosperity of Preston is principally owing to the enterprising spirit of the late John Horrocks, who established a muslin manufactory at Syke Hill, in 1791, after which, the factories in Dale Street, Friday Street, French Wood, and Spittal's Moss, rose in succession under his superintendence; and by the honourable exercise of an uncommon talent for business, he became ultimately one of the most opulent men in the town, and may not unjustly be said to have laid the foundation, by his spirited exertions, of all subsequent improvements in Preston. He was returned M. P. for the town in 1802; and at his death in 1804, was succeeded by his elder brother, Samuel Horrocks, who after representing the town in six successive parliaments, retired in 1826.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, the largest in the University, was founded in 1511, by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII., and received its name from the dissolved hospital of St. John, on the site whereof it was built. It was at the instigation of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, her confessor, a man of great reputation for learning and piety, that the Countess undertook this foundation, for which the king's licence was necessarily obtained; but the Countess dying before it had passed in due form, the care of the structure devolved upon her executors, Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and Bishop Fisher, the principal agent in its completion, who opened it in 1516 with due solemnity.

The Edifice occupies three courts between the High Street and the river Cam, which is crossed by the handsome stone bridge of three arches, shown in our view. A new court on the opposite side of the Cam is in progress, which is to be built after designs by Rickman.

The first quadrangle is entered from the street, by a noble tower gatehouse; on the north side of this court is the College Chapel, and on the west, opposite to the gate, is the Hall, much admired for its beautiful proportion. It is about sixty feet long, and contains portraits of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, Archbishop Morton, Lord Burleigh, Archbishop Williams, Sir Ralph Hare, Thomas Baker, &c. In the Master's Lodge there are also portraits of several distinguished members of this College. The middle court, chiefly occupied by the chambers of the Fellows, is the largest, being two hundred and seventy feet long, by two hundred and forty feet wide. It presents a very grand appearance, having a gatehouse on two opposite sides, and four staircase towers in the angles.

The court towards the river is the smallest of the three. Here is the College Library, founded by Williams, Archbishop of York, who was a great benefactor to the literary establishments of his day. In it is a valuable selection of books from the library of Prior the poet, and his picture painted by order of Louis XIV. by La Belle.



KENT.

DOVER, FROM THE BEACH.

THIS view is a continuation of one, showing the Castle, from nearly the same point, which will be found described in page 22. The Roman Pharos, as well as the remains of a very ancient church, are here seen on the highest part of the Castle Hill: the walls of this church, partly constructed with Roman tiles, are dilapidated, and the roof is entirely destroyed. Southward of the church is the present burial ground of the garrison. Near the edge of the cliff is a piece of brass ordnance, usually called *Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol*. It is twenty-four feet long, and carries a twelve-pound shot, but is now unfit for use. This cannon was cast at Utrecht in 1514: upon it are several devices, and some old Dutch lines, which have been thus translated:—

“ O'er hill and dale, I throw my ball;
Breaker, my name, of mound and wall.”

Dover, in the bathing season, has become a very favourite summer residence, which has led to a great increase of building for the accommodation of its visitors, particularly on the broad beach, on account of the very interesting sea view.

In the beautifully romantic character of its castle and cliffs, Dover is certainly unequalled: the peculiar situation of many of the houses, the extensive view of the ocean, with the coast of France in the distance; the many various descriptions of vessels passing, with every tide, up and down the channel, combine in the production of a series of views, which for grandeur and impressive effect are not to be surpassed on the British coast.

On several remarkable occasions, Dover has been visited by the earlier monarchs of England, and foreign sovereigns have occasionally landed here. King Charles II. came on shore at his restoration, accompanied by the Dukes of York and Gloucester, and attended by many noblemen and gentlemen.

Louis XVIII. embarked for France from this port in April 1814; and in June of the same year the allied sovereigns landed here on their visit to the Prince Regent.

DURHAM.

ELVET BRIDGE, CITY OF DURHAM.

ELVET BRIDGE, the entrance to Durham from the south, was built by Bishop Pudsey, over the Wear, which nearly encircles the city. At the opposite side the river is crossed by Framwell Gate-bridge, shown in our former view from the south-west. Elvet bridge consists of seven arches over the Wear, and many other land arches, constructed for the desirable purpose of making the ascent to Saddler Street more gradual. The very curious old buildings of the city are crowded on the rising hill, pile upon pile, from the brink of the river; the octagonal keep and battlements of the Castle crowning the summit of the eminence. Upon this bridge, distinguished as the New Bridge, from Framwell Gate, or the Old Bridge, were formerly two chantry chapels, subordinate to the Church of St. Nicholas; one built about the time of Henry III. dedicated to St. James, the other chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, was built about the reign of Edward I. The Bridge had exhibited symptoms of decay, when Bishop Fox, in the reign of Henry VII., granted an indulgence to those who should contribute to its repair: to this circumstance is probably owing its preservation.

When King James I. on his northern progress, came in state to Durham in 1617, the mayor and aldermen were commanded to give their attendance upon his Majesty at some convenient place within the city; which was done, says our authority, "upon Elvet Bridge, near the towre thereof, being new rayled with pales of wood for that purpose." After a speech delivered by the mayor, who offered the mace, &c., a silver gilt bowl and cover was presented to the king, certain verses were then recited by an apprentice of the city, at the conclusion of which, the mayor, bearing the mace, rode before his Majesty to the Cathedral.

New and Old Elvet extend along the opposite bank of the Wear. On the east side, a street called Hall Garth, branches from New Elvet, and is the site of Elvet Hall, a residence of the Priors of Durham, perhaps deriving its name from *elevée*, lofty, its situation being high. New Elvet Street is terminated by the parish Church of St. Oswald.



Drawn by W. Woodall A.R.A.

HAMPSHIRE.

CHRISTCHURCH.

TWYNEHAM, the early name of this place, was derived from its situation between two rivers, the Avon and the Stour, which unite their streams a short distance below the town, and fall into the sea at Christchurch Bay.

The church of the Priory, dedicated to Christ, has evidently given it the present appellation, and was a very ancient endowment, although no record exists of its actual foundation. The Church was rebuilt by Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, in the reign of William II., formerly Dean of the Priory. It is a spacious and highly interesting building, with a square, well proportioned tower at the west end, erected about the fifteenth century. The nave and north transept, parts of the original structure, are noble examples of Norman architecture; the nave, in particular, is hardly to be surpassed in the kingdom for its very beautiful effect. During a general repair, about ten years ago, a new ceiling was constructed by Garbett, of Winchester, in very good taste, the carving of the stalls was at the same time restored, and those of the Prior and Sub-Prior placed on opposite sides of the choir. In the aisles and in the Lady Chapel are chantries and ancient monuments of the Priors and Benefactors of the Church. The most remarkable of these is the Salisbury Chapel, containing the tomb of Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, 1541. Towards the choir, the side of the chapel is singularly rich and beautiful in all its details, exhibiting a state of extraordinary preservation; on the opposite side, the roof of the aisle being lower, and the floor seven feet below that of the choir, steps communicate with the interior of the Chapel, which is highly decorated with sculpture. The roof, divided into three compartments, had enriched centres; these, containing the arms, have been defaced, but the motto, SPES. MEA. IN. DEO. EST. has been suffered to remain. At the west end of this Chapel is a niche and slab to the memory of the late lord of the manor of Christchurch, the Right Honourable George Rose, who died in 1818.

SCOTLAND.

DRYBURGH ABBEY, BERWICKSHIRE.

THIS very noble ruin stands on the north bank of the Tweed, by which it is almost surrounded, and is backed by hills covered with hanging woods of the richest foliage. The Abbey was founded by Hugh de Morville, Lord of Lauderdale, the district in which it is situated, in the reign of King David I., about the year 1150, for monks of the Premonstratensian order. It was burnt by the English army under King Edward II., in 1322, and afterwards restored by Robert Bruce, but was again destroyed by the Earl of Hertford, in 1545.

The remains of this ancient Abbey may vie with those of other monastic sites which adorn the banks of the Tweed, having been carefully preserved from wanton destruction by the late proprietor. Parts of the earliest edifice are mixed with the pointed architecture of the fourteenth century. The fine Norman arch, originally a doorway, shown in our view, is enriched with ornaments in general use at the period the Abbey is said to have been founded; the sculpture is chaste and unaffected by time. The Abbey of Dryburgh, with the lands belonging to it, was granted by King James VI., of Scotland, to Henry Erskine, Lord Cardross, the second son of John Earl of Mar, the Lord Treasurer, and Mary, daughter of Esme Stewart, Duke of Lennox, the direct ancestor of David Stewart Erskine, Earl of Buchan, elder brother of Thomas Lord Erskine, Lord Chancellor, and uncle to the present proprietor.

For the convenience of access to his residence, a short distance from the ruin of the Abbey, the late Earl of Buchan constructed a suspension bridge over the Tweed, two hundred and sixty feet long, of a light and elegant appearance. His Lordship also erected upon a hill within his grounds, a colossal statue of the hero Wallace, which was placed on its pedestal 22nd of September, 1814, the anniversary of the victory at Stirling Bridge in 1297.



DERBYSHIRE.

PEVERIL CASTLE, IN THE PEAK.

THE very ancient and curious remains of Peveril's Castle, stand on the elevated summit of the almost inaccessible rock impending over the mouth of the celebrated Peak Cavern, shown in our view, p. 46. This Castle, in the opinion of a very learned antiquary, the late Edward King, was an Anglo-Saxon royal residence, but its structure is more generally referred to the Norman era, and is supposed to have been the work of William, natural son of William the Conqueror, by the wife of Ralph Peveril. He obtained very considerable possessions by the gift of his father, and this is expressly mentioned at the head of his Manors in Domesday Book, as "*The Castle in the Peke Forest.*"

The only ascent to this fortress is towards the north by a winding path, so steep that a small force might easily defend it: on the very top of the hill is the Ballium or castle-yard, formerly encompassed by a wall, which had a gate-house on the east side. On the west, opposite to the gate, is the Donjon Keep or principal tower; one side of which stands upon the very verge of the precipice.

The court-yard is spacious, and besides the principal gate-house on the east, which is now destroyed, has another gate on the north nearly entire.

How long the Castle has been in ruins is not exactly known, but it appears that the records of the Miners' Court were kept here until the reign of Elizabeth, when they were removed to Tutbury Castle.

The town of Castleton undoubtedly derived its name from its situation at a short distance from the Castle, and was originally fortified, being surrounded by a fosse and rampart on every side, excepting that on which the Castle is situated, which quarter was left open, that a free communication might be maintained with the garrison.

KENT.

MAIDSTONE BRIDGE.

THE principal channel of the river Medway from Tunbridge to Sheerness, takes a north-east course, and the length of country from its entrance into Kent, near Edenbridge, to its mouth, is forty-four miles, although by the meandering course of the stream the distance is much more.

The many rivers and brooks that supply the Medway, overspread a rich surface of nearly thirty miles in width, in the midst of the county of Kent, and in the Weald, bringing with their streams, fertility, pleasure, and convenience. The Medway is plentifully stored with fish, and formerly there were salmon in great numbers, several manors on the banks of the river being bound to supply the Priory at Rochester with one or more yearly, for the use of the refectory. Salmon are now but seldom taken.

The Medway is navigable as high up as Tunbridge, whence great quantities of fine timber, which grow in the Wealds of Kent and Sussex, find an easy carriage. At Maidstone the trade becomes more considerable; the tide flowing as high as the bridge, vessels are freighted to London with corn, paper and hops; the last, a great source of wealth to the inhabitants of the town, being the principal commodity of the county. Near Maidstone is also the most extensive manufacture of paper, perhaps, in Europe.



Fig. 1. The tower of the fortress of the city of Tiflis.

Fig. 1. The tower of the fortress of the city of Tiflis.



Fig. 2. The bridge of the city of Tiflis.

KENT.

THE GREEN COURT, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

AMONGST the many venerable and beautiful remains of architecture which this city contains, the precincts of the Cathedral are far from being the least interesting. Here are found many examples of the ancient domestic style, particularly in the Court of the Priory of Christchurch, now called 'The Green Court,' situated on the north side of the Cathedral-church, where, in the monastic ages, stood the residence of the successive priors. As the income of the office was great, their lodgings, including a hall and chapel, were spacious, occupying the east end of the area as well as part of the sides. All this range of building, at the Reformation, was appropriated to the Deanery; but an accidental fire having destroyed part of the ancient edifice, it was rebuilt in 1570 by Dr. Thomas Godwyn, then Dean, afterwards promoted to the See of Bath and Wells. In the drawing-room is preserved a series of the portraits of the Deans of Canterbury, from Dr. Nicholas Wotton, the first, down to Dean Potter, the eldest son of the Archbishop: with one exception, that of Dean Aglionby, the remainder of the series are in the dining-room. The Deans' Hall, formerly a part of this structure, was demolished during a puritanical frenzy, excited by the performance of plays in it by the king's scholars.

The Green Court Gate, of Norman architecture, was the outer gate of the Priory: near it are the remains of a hall, now the register's office. The entrance to this building, erected for the accommodation of poor pilgrims, is extremely curious, and worthy of notice, particularly as no other example of the kind remains in the kingdom.

Another gate, at the north-east angle of the Court, leads to the Follings, a name supposed to be a corruption of Foreign, or without the inclosure of the monastery, now occupied by the stables of the Dean and Prebendaries. The north side of the Court contained the brawhouse, the bakehouse, and other offices of the Convent.

HAMPSHIRE.

NETLEY ABBEY.—THE WEST FRONT.

KING HENRY III. founded this Abbey in 1239, for Cistercian monks, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary: by another charter, in 1251, he confirmed its possessions and revenues. Edmund Earl of Cornwall, Robert de Vere, and Walter de Burgh, were amongst the subsequent benefactors to the royal foundation. At the Dissolution the monastery consisted of the abbot and twelve monks, with a revenue of only 100*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, according to Dugdale. The situation of Netley Abbey is beautifully secluded, on the declivity of a hill near the river Anton, about three miles from Southampton, amidst scenery which greatly adds to the effect of the mouldering ruins. Many other monastic edifices are found more entire, but few are more picturesque, or have excited more general interest. The poetical descriptions of Keate, Sotheby, and Bowles, have conferred distinction upon the dilapidated remains of this once magnificent structure. Of the Abbey-church a part only exists: it was originally in the form of a cross, about two hundred feet long by sixty wide, and in breadth at the transepts nearly one hundred and twenty feet. The west front rises from a beautiful wood of varied trees and shrubs; in its architecture there is a remarkable simplicity of character, almost the only ornamental feature being the large window shown in our view. The windows of the aisles are lofty and narrow, in two openings, and the door-way perfectly undecorated. Within the church the arches and pillars which separated the aisles are totally destroyed, the outer walls alone remaining. The south transept is more perfect, the stone vaulting of its side aisle being nearly entire. The east window is also very elegant, but its enrichments are obscured by the ivy which has completely covered it.

After the Dissolution the site of Netley Abbey was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir William Paulet, comptroller of his household, who was created Marquess of Winchester, and K.G. by Edward VI. It was afterwards the seat of Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford; and was visited by Queen Elizabeth in 1560. His grandson William, Marquess of Hertford, K.G. possessed it; but about the year 1700 the estate was sold to Walter Taylor, of Southampton, from whom it has descended to William Chamberlyne, Esq. M.P., its present proprietor.



LANCASHIRE.

LANCASTER CASTLE.

THIS noble example of feudal magnificence stands on the summit of a high hill. Its walls once formed a polygon, defended by seven massive towers, surrounded by a moat; one was named Adrian's Tower, implying its Roman origin. There is no doubt Lancaster was a post of considerable importance in the time of the Romans, which is proved by the termination of its name, and by various Roman remains,—as urns, utensils, &c. found in the town and its immediate vicinity. Under the Anglo-Saxons it was the grand barrier against the Scots.

The ancient character of the Castle, as a specimen of early architecture, has been partially sacrificed in the adaptation of the structure to the purpose for which it is now used; but as a county gaol it is found to be one of the most complete in the kingdom, and is capable of containing five thousand persons within its walls.

The Gatehouse, a part of the ancient Castle, shown in our view, faces the east, and is defended by overhanging battlements, supported by a range of corbels. Over the deeply-recessed arch of entrance are sculptured shields of arms of Edward III. and of John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, between which is a statue of the founder, John of Ghent, in a niche. Within the Gatehouse is a spacious court, surrounded by high walls and towers, for the use of the prisoners, who are provided with an arcade or cloister for exercise in wet weather. Opposite to the entrance is the citadel, a square tower of great height, having on its north front a tablet inscribed E.R.1585.R.A. denoting its renovation in the reign of Elizabeth, by Richard Ashton, then Sheriff of the county. The walls of this tower are thick, and the chambers large; one of them is the chapel of the prison. Near the Keep are the Shire Hall and County Courts, with the several offices connected with them. These are all built with the fine stone found in the neighbourhood, from the designs of the late Thomas Harrison, of Chester. If the architecture of the exterior cannot be commended, great praise may certainly be given to the arrangement of the interior of the halls, where the bench, the bar, and the auditors, are placed in full view of each other, by means which produce a general accommodation.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BRISTOL FROM THE BATH ROAD.

THE finest general view of Bristol is unquestionably to be obtained on this side, whence that opulent city gradually rises towards Kingsdown, its highest point. The boundaries extend from north to south about a mile and a half, and from east to west about a mile and a quarter, in various undulations. The suburbs are elegant and spacious, containing many very handsome houses, the retreats of its successful citizens, presenting a rich picture of rural decoration.

Bristol, although constituted a county in itself as early as the reign of Edward III., stands partly in the county of Somerset, but chiefly in that of Gloucester, occupying a delightful valley, surrounded by numerous hills, at the junction of the rivers Avon and Frome, which, uniting their streams below the bridge, afterwards fall into the Bristol Channel at King's Road.

The city is well built, and the streets, from recent improvements, are of commodious width. Wine, Corn, and High Streets, leading to the Exchange, are the principal. The Exchange, built in 1743, is a noble edifice: near it is the Post-office. Queen Square occupies more than seven acres of ground, with an equestrian statue of King William III. in the centre. College Green is the Parade: here is the Cathedral and Mayor's Chapel. Old Market Street, nearly a mile in length, is full of shops. Near Stokes Croft are many streets of comparatively modern erection, as well as Portland Square, upon the east side of which is St. Paul's church. No city, indeed, abounds more with places of public worship than Bristol: besides the Cathedral and St. Mary's Redcliffe, there are eighteen parish churches. It contains, besides, numerous public buildings;—the Guildhall, an ancient edifice in Broad Street, the Merchants' Hall and the Assembly Rooms in Princes Street; others, of more modern erection, are the New Commercial Rooms, opened in 1811, and a New Corn Market, on the south side of the Exchange, opened in 1813.



THE CASTLE OF ST. JOHN



Drawn by W. Woodall A.R.A.

Engraved by F. Francis

SCOTLAND.

ROSLIN CASTLE, MIDLOTHIAN.

ROSLIN CASTLE is one of those classical spots that no traveller omits to visit, and which few leave undelighted; it is situated about eight miles from Edinburgh, near the eastern extremity of the Pentland Hills, and in the parish of Laswade. The position of the Castle,—on a rock impending over the river Eske, and only accessible on the land side by a bridge, crossing a ravine, of great height,—might have been considered as commanding, but is certainly not available for defence, being surrounded by superior hills on either side of the river.

Part of the Castle is of very early date: it was held by the Sinclair family from the time of King David I.; and William Sinclair, Earl of Orkney, in the reign of James II., is particularly recorded to have lived in princely state at Roslin. It was this nobleman who founded and liberally endowed the celebrated Chapel belonging to the Castle, about the year 1446. He was Chancellor of Scotland in 1454, and was ambassador to Henry Sixth of England. After his return to the Scottish Court, he was created Earl of Caithness. On the Earl's death, upon a division of the estates, Roslin became the property of Sir Oliver Sinclair, his second son. Like many other castles in the southern part of Scotland, it was nearly demolished by the English forces under the Earl of Hertford, K. G. in 1544; and in 1650 was surrendered to General Monk, the Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, under Cromwell; after which it suffered by a local insurrection in 1681. The ruined walls, of dark brown coloured stone, are overgrown with mosses and shrubs; and the only habitable remain of the ancient Castle is that shown in our view. The North Eske, a stream rising on the borders of Peeblesshire, winds through a most beautiful glen at Roslin; the rocky banks of the river are covered with all kinds of wood in endless variety of shades, while the clear and rapid stream is frequently lost to the eye amidst the masses of distant foliage. Bordering the glen of the Eske, is a succession of gentlemen's seats: the principal are Melville Castle, Marisbank; and, nearly opposite to Roslin, Hawthornden, once the residence of Drummond, the poet and historian of Scotland.

CORNWALL.

NOTTAR BRIDGE.

NOTTAR BRIDGE crosses the river Lynher in a singularly romantic and beautiful valley, three miles from Saltash, on the road to St. Germans. Upon the elevated ground, on the east side of the valley, is Stoketon, the seat of Admiral De Courcy, commanding many interesting points in the view of the adjacent country. After passing this mansion, the road descends to the little bridge crossing the stream at Nottar. The source of the Lynher is amongst the hills of Alton, a few miles west of Launceston: it takes a south-easterly direction in its course, passing near to Callington, and is afterwards crossed by New Bridge, and Clapper Bridge, whence it winds through that part of the valley represented in our view. The scenery here consists of bold and lofty crags, slightly covered with heath and shrubbery of natural growth. On the opposite side of Nottar Bridge the road ascends towards Landrake, a village about a mile distant from the banks of the Lynher. The large church of Landrake is a prominent object to the neighbourhood; its elevated situation commanding a fine prospect of rock scenery, diversified by rich lands, streams, and farm houses. The river Lynher, after receiving the water of the Tidi, continues its winding course between Sheviok and St. Stephens to the promontory of Earth, where it spreads into a wide lake, called Lynher Creek, which falls into the Tamar about a mile below the borough of Saltash. Near its confluence with the Tamar, on the northern bank of Lynher Creek, is Ward House, the seat of Henry Harrison, Esq., commanding an uninterrupted prospect of both rivers, the scenery of which is said to include "the greatest variety of interesting combinations that can be found in England."



MIDDLESEX.

STEELE'S COTTAGE, HAMPSTEAD.

BEFORE the environs of London were seriously affected by the rage for building, when my Lord Burlington considered himself out of town in the splendid mansion he had raised in Piccadilly, the situation of this cottage, on the rise of Haverstock Hill, was rural and almost solitary in the road between London and Hampstead. It was then occupied by Sir Charles Sedley, a gentleman who had been no less distinguished by his gallantries at the court of Charles II., than by his abilities as a critic. He was so entirely the oracle of the poets of that day, that the king jestingly declared, "nature had given him a patent to be Apollo's viceroy." After a life of extraordinary profligacy, closed by ingratitude to his sovereign and benefactor, which he endeavoured to parry by his wit, he died here in 1701, at the age of sixty-two.

The Cottage became afterwards more celebrated as the temporary residence of the gay and lively Sir Richard Steele, in the year 1712. During the time he lived here, he was often visited by his friends, members of the Kit-Cat Club, a popular association of the principal Whig nobility and gentry, already mentioned, as held at the Flask in the village of Hampstead. Steele having at this time completed "the Tatler," joined Addison, also a member of the Kit-Cat, in "the Spectator," which was projected on the idea of a club: many of the papers contributed by Steele were written here. Pope, who at this period had just commenced his translation of the Iliad, was a frequent visitor of Sir Richard Steele in his retirement. This assemblage of wit and talent conferred a degree of celebrity upon the spot; and, in memory of its inmate, the Cottage has ever since retained his name. Its windows command pleasing views of the north-western parts of London, with the Regent's Park in the foreground, also of the neighbouring hills of Highgate and Hampstead, and the few fields that still intervene between them and the metropolis.

DEVONSHIRE.

BERRY-POMEROY CASTLE.

THE ruins of Berry-Pomeroy Castle occupy an eminence which rises almost perpendicularly from a narrow valley watered by a branch of the river Dart, and at the distance of about two miles west of Totnes. On the north side of the valley, opposite the rock on which the Castle stands, is a high ridge, partly covered with oak; these hills shut in the ruins of the mansion on both sides, but the valley stretches a considerable way east and west, and, at either end, opens to a fine view of the adjacent country.

The antiquity of the Castle is carried to an early period of English History. In the reign of William the Conqueror, Ralph Pomeroy obtained above fifty manors, the greatest part of them situated in Devonshire, and of which Berry was the chief and head of his barony. He is supposed to have originally built the Castle, which afterwards obtained his name, and remained in the possession of his lineal descendants till the reign of Edward VI., when Sir Thomas Pomeroy sold the Castle and Manor of Berry to Edward Seymour, first Duke of Somerset, from whom the estate was inherited by Sir Edward Seymour, his eldest son by his first wife, and High Sheriff of this county in the reign of Elizabeth; from him it has descended through a line of patriots, one of whom was the chief promoter of the Habeas Corpus Act, to the present Duke of Somerset.

The plan of this castellated mansion is quadrangular, having the principal entrance on the south, by a massive gatehouse flanked with hexagonal turrets. Over the arch was a sculptured shield, bearing the arms of Pomeroy, a lion rampant with a border indented. The south front is now the only remains of the Castle, with part of the interior of the court built by Sir Edward Seymour, the second Baronet of this family, about the reign of Charles I.; but before he had completed his intentions, the edifice was plundered and burnt in the civil wars, and his descendants have chiefly resided at Maiden Bradley. The Church of Berry contains several interesting monuments of the Seymour family, from the reign of Elizabeth to that of William III.



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